

a private mine, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, and that there were no shares to make it a matter of notoriety. When we consider the value of the copper and lead ores, and the fact that the lodes can be driven at and under 50s. per fathom, it is difficult to imagine the price at which the shares in the Ribden Mine would now stand in the market, if the mine had been situated in Devon or Cornwall. As it is, the shares are all in the hands of those resident in the immediate locality, and no shares have ever appeared in the London market. A certain number of small shareholders, tempted by a premium of 5s., have sold the shares already to them, but even these have been at once bought up by gentlemen who were already strong holders, and think it only just to those connected with the mine that these facts should be made known through the columns of your Journal.—Feb. 1.

LADY BERTHA MINE.

Sir,—Whatever may be the views entertained as to the correctness of my report, I think it will be admitted by the whole of your readers that Capt. Metcalf cannot be right in charging me with "evading the question," seeing that on every occasion I have firmly upheld my opinion of the real appearance of the mine at the time of my inspection. In the Journal of last week Capt. Metcalf has published a statement, purporting to be an account of the ore raised from different points of operation, so as to show how the last sampling was made up; but a very simple calculation will prove that if the 30 ft. level west and the mine had, as stated, produced 55 tons of ore of the high price named, this quantity, with the tributes ore, and the ore from the stopes, would have realised at least 1000. more than the sale actually amounted to. It will be observed that the ore from the 30 ft. level west is valued at prices varying from 13s. 6s. 8d. to 10s., and that from the mine from 8s. to 6s. 6s. per ton; and yet with 55 tons of this valuable ore it happens that the sale did not average 5s. per ton.

My valuation of the ore, &c., being represented as too low, I am asked how the sampling could be raised? When I inspected the mine I was informed that upwards of 70 tons had been sent to quays; and as I found that nearly the whole of the productive parts of the back of the 20 ft. level had been worked away, and that the stopes (which had been reported worth 50s. per ton) were also nearly done, I conclude that a large proportion of the sampling must have come from these points, and that the remainder was made up from the levels, pitches, and winze. It is singular, however, that Capt. Metcalf should make this enquiry, as, supposing that the network larnage had entirely failed during these two months, the sampling ought to have been raised without the least difficulty from the ore ground situated by him to be in reserve as far back as Nov. 10. Capt. Metcalf's report of that date states that "the reserves in and throughout the mine may be computed at about 720 tons of ore, of the estimated value of 4000s., with every prospect of speedily adding thereto, as no ore ground west of Carter's winze is taken into the account, and which may be reckoned of equal value to the estimated made east of the said winze." If this were a correct estimate, these reserves, calculated to amount to 8000s., with the valuable discoveries reported to have been made within the last two months, should have produced in nine weeks a sampling of 103 tons, without the necessity of lengthening the winze to 14 ft., in order to make up the quantity.

In conclusion, I may perhaps be allowed to express a hope that should Capt. Metcalf enter further into this subject, he will endeavour to meet my statements in a fair and straightforward manner, and that he will modify somewhat the very peculiar tone which has throughout characterised his former letters.

WILLIAM CLEMO.

Devon Great Consols, Feb. 2.

LADY BERTHA.

Sir,—Capt. Metcalf, "having a duty to perform," sent you an extraordinary letter last week, in which, if I mistake not, he answers the question, "who is right?" by showing that he is wrong. He says the 41 has averaged about 2 tons per fathom (which I presume he means 6 feet), having at one time been as high as 4 tons. Capt. Thomas Richards said there was not sufficient ore there to pay for driving or stopping, while Capt. Metcalf, of North Wheal Robert (whose report appears in the second edition of Mr. Murchison's Review, published this week), says that "the lode will produce stones of ore, but nothing to value; a hard, poor shale, so far as driving is concerned." Capt. Metcalf's winze "will not average more than 10 feet long, from brace to bottom." Capt. T. Richards says it is 9 to 10 feet for the first 8 fathoms, and 14 feet for the next 1½ fathom. Capt. Golden says "it will average 11 ft. long from top to bottom."

Capt. Metcalf says that the value of this winze "will average the sinking, 10 tons per fathom." A fathom being 6 feet, this can only mean that the lode is worth 10 tons for every 6 feet in length and depth. Such is the natural conclusion, otherwise an agent may make a lode appear worth what he likes per fathom, by carrying his winze in accordance. But Capt. T. Richards says the lode is worth only 3 tons per fathom for the first 8 fathoms (or 5 tons for the length of the winze, 9 to 10 feet), and then 6 tons per fathom for 1½ fathom. Captain Golden says that an average of 5 tons for the length (11 feet he calls it) "is quite high enough," which would give an average of between 3 and 4 tons per fathom as the value of the winze.

Capt. Golden says, "I agree generally with Capt. Thomas Richards' report; but, as to reserves, I do not know where he reckons from to have so much."

Capt. Metcalf says there have been twelve "calculating agents" from the immediate neighbourhood inspecting the mine, all of whom concur in his reports. It is a pity that these valuable statements are not allowed to be published in reply to those on the other side. The shareholders would then have an opportunity of making their calculations, as to "who is right?"—Feb. 4.

X.

MINING IN THE HALKIN MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

Sir,—Having been practically connected with mining in the neighbourhood of Mold and Holywell, it has been with regret that I have noticed the publication of a number of statements upon mining property in the Halkin Mountain District, but I think the following facts will remove all erroneous impressions upon the subject:—The Mount Pleasant Mine, between two and three miles from the town of Mold, is yielding about 16000. per month clear profit to the shareholders (of whom there are about a dozen). This mine is situated on the top of a hill, has been productive for nearly twelve months, and is improving as they descend. There is another new adventure on the hill, about half way up, the object of the adventurers being to catch the Mount Pleasant north and south lode, which they will undoubtedly accomplish as their works progress. Then there is the Mount Pleasant mine, which has ample materials, and a splendid steam-engine and plant. This, from its geological position, is the most promising of the whole, and must ultimately benefit from the above discovery, inasmuch as the fruitful lode in the Mount Pleasant runs direct north and south through their ground, independent of which the well known Green-y-Mynydd lodes traverse the set, and, driving east of the engine-shaft, they have a course of ore worth nearly 5 tons per fathom, and improving as they go down. I am convinced, from my knowledge of the locality, that this course of ore will continue to increase as they go deeper, and amply repay the shareholders. They have set some mining property in the Halkin Mountain District, and have about 15 tons of ore on bank; and my opinion is that success is certain in the Mold Mine, more especially when I consider the very many good mines in the neighbourhood, one of which has paid 12,000. per annum for at least 40 years, and still continues to do so. I cannot see why reports of our Welsh mines should not be published in the same way as the Cornish mine reports are, and I am sure it would have the advantage of letting the world know something of our mineral wealth.—Feb. 1.

EDWARD JONES.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—Your Journal of Jan. 22 has informed the shareholders in this company of damage done to their property to the extent of between 3000. and 4000., and which the directors seem studiously to have concealed from the proprietors at their annual meeting on Jan. 12. The lawless attack, which the directors of the colonial Mining Journal relates at full length, must have been known to the directors when they met the proprietors on the 12th, for it is described as having taken place on Oct. 17, and the directors give us (in the postscript to their report) extracts from a letter of Mr. Bland's, dated Melbourne, Nov. 13. Now, Sir, I will ask my brother shareholders what confidence can we feel in our directors when they withhold such an important piece of information as you have since given us? How do we know but that valuable intelligence of an *opposite character* may not have been, and will not be, in like manner concealed from the proprietors at large; and what guarantee do we possess for the faithful accounts of profits and expenditure?

An attempt to conceal important information should be met, in my opinion, by a strong and united expression of the opinion of the shareholders, whose interest should also lead them to interfere, with a strong hand, on another matter connected with their property. I allude to the fact that Mr. Bland, the resident director at Melbourne, has received instructions from the board in London "to remit home 10,000. per annum for dividends, and to keep the remainder in the colony to increase our interest there." Mr. Bland (as the report goes on to say) is prepared to act on this suggestion (of course he is), and that with respect to further mining operations, he had only two in view. Surely, Mr. Editor, when Mr. Bland has already been allowed to squander thousands of pounds of the capital of the company in unprofitable and injudicious mining adventures, it is too great a stretch of credulity to trust him again to select mineral ground, for which duty he has shown himself so utterly incompetent. The various claims on which he has operated, at—the Ovens, Black Hill, Creswick—not less than nine or ten places, have in every instance proved to be failures; and we can now see why, with an available balance of 10,700. in hand, a dividend was proposed by the directors, which only called for 4875. of the money. The secret of the onslaughts, which he has made upon them and concealed, and the pockets of the proprietors must be still further taxed to pay for Mr. Bland's mining experiments; at least, so it would appear. Let there be united vigorous action for their own interests among the shareholders, if they would secure a valuable property, and recover their previous losses; and this I believe may be done by a united exertion.

ONE AND ALL.

QUARTZ REDUCTION MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by the insertion of the following extract from the Nevada National of Dec. 4, 1858, only to hand this day. Being referred since their annual meeting to come to the rescue, and, before it becomes too late, save their valuable property from going into other hands, when now it is in a more favourable position than it has ever been, and in all probability would be by a small subscription, say 2s. per share, produce 5000., and so pay off all outstanding, and leave a handsome balance in hand, in 12 months time, as be good, if not better, than the Port Phillip has turned out to be:—

MINING PREMIUMS.

The Marysville Express, of Nov. 27, 1858, contains the following list of Mining Premiums awarded by the State Agricultural Society for 1858:—

QUARTZ MILLS.

1st Premium—Gold Hill Mill, Nevada Co. 2d Premium—Gold Hill Mill, Sierra Co.

SHAFT MINING.

1st Premium—Alto Shaft Company, Nevada Co.

HYDRAULIC MINING.

1st Premium—Dead Man's Claim, North San Juan, Nevada Co.

2d Premium—Wyoming Claim, Nevada Co.

From the above, it appears the Grass Valley carries off the first premium for both shaft and quartz mining.

The Gold Hill mill, under the charge of Mr. Attwood, has long been considered one of the most complete and best regulated mills in the State. This mill has never been in a more flourishing and prosperous condition than at the present time. Besides being the best, it is also one of the most extensive mills in the State, and is now running its whole force night and day. In addition to the premium above alluded to, Mr. Attwood received a silver medal for producing the best amalgamator, exhibited at the fair. This amalgamator was the invention of Mr. Attwood himself, and he has generously determined not to apply for any patent, but freely offers the fruits of his genius and experience for the good of the public. This amalgamator is now used in nearly all the mills in this place. The decision of the award to Alto shaft No. 2, as well as that to the Gold Hill mill, was made upon careful personal examination by the agents of the society, who at the time of their visit unhesitatingly pronounced it decidedly the best specimen of shaft mining which they had seen up to that time. Their final award is evidence that no better amalgamator could be subsequently examined.

If the shareholders could be induced to come to the rescue for the third and last time, the company might now be placed on a firmer footing than it has ever been before.

Feb. 1. ONE WHO WOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR THE THIRD AND LAST TIME.

IS MINING ALTOGETHER UNCERTAIN?

At the end of December, Mr. J. Y. Watson stated in his "Progress of Mining," published in the Mining Journal, that he had made out a list of mines,—dividend, progressive, and speculative,—from which twelve to fifteen might be selected so as to give good profits during the year 1859. From this list a selection was given to all who applied for it, and to many clients the whole list was shown. In one month only the result has been so satisfactory that we now publish the list, showing the prices the last week in December, and the price reached in January. Of course the profits are not what we look for in the twelve months, and it is hardly fair to judge of the speculative list in one month, before any of the points expected have come off; but we give the list entire, to show that calculations can sometimes be made so as to ensure profits in mining:—

DIVIDEND LIST.		December.	January.
West Saxon	.....	£300	£335
Graham and St. Aubyn	.....	160	190
Basset	.....	215	235
Mary Ann	.....	215	49
Trelawny	.....	45	35
Margaret	.....	63	75
Providence	.....	63	69
Herodasbot	.....	7	9
Total	.....	£878	£997

From this list, it will be seen that a purchase of one share in each mine at the end of December cost 878s., and in one month would yield a profit of 119s., exclusive of dividends, which have been 8s. on Graham, and 2s. on Trelawny.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.		December.	January.
East Basset	.....	£170 0 0	£215 0 0
Rosewarne	.....	25 0 0	75 0 0
Condurow	.....	60 0 0	80 0 0
United	.....	120 0 0	140 0 0
Old Tolgus	.....	20 0 0	30 0 0
Bryntal	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0
Kitty (St. Agnes)	.....	3 15 0	4 0 0
East Russell	.....	7 7 6	7 15 0
North Robert	.....	2 10 0	2 15 0
Fondom	.....	0 10 0	0 15 0
Tamar Conso	.....	1 0 0	1 9 0
East Carn Brea	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0
North Grambler	.....	1 0 0	5 0 0
East Trefusis	.....	2 10 0	6 5 0
North Dolcoath	.....	5 10 0	6 0 0
North Downs	.....	2 12 6	3 15 0
Trevoile	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0
Rosewarne and Herland	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0
West Basset	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0
Marke Valley	.....	2 10 0	2 10 0
Copper Hill	.....	90 0 0	100 0 0
Totals	.....	£608 5 0	£776 6 0

One share in each of the above cost in Dec. 608s. 5s., and in one month yielded a profit of 168s. 1s.

SPECULATIVE MINES.

SPECULATIVE MINES.		December.	January.
Penhalls	.....	£ 1 0 0	£ 1 0 0
Grenville	.....	1 7 6	1 10 0
Tolcarne	.....	0 14 0	0 19 0
South Cardon Wheal Hooper	.....	0 12 6	0 17 6
Wheal Crebor	.....	1 0 0	0 17 6
Wheal Trevelion	.....	0 10 0	0 15 0
Rosewall Hill and Bannom	.....	2 10 0	2 10 0
East Cardon	.....	0 15 0	0 10 0
East Gunned Lake	.....	1 5 0	1 10 0
West Par Conso	.....	0 15 0	0 16 0
Wheal Hender	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0
Redmoor	.....	0 4 0	0 5 0

As we said before, it is hardly fair to judge of the speculative list in so short a time as one month, but we think six months will show a great change in it.—Watson and Cull's Mining Circular.

MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR 1858.

We extract the following from the Second Edition of this valuable work, published yesterday:—

Another edition of the Review having been called for, the writer takes the opportunity of referring briefly to the changes which have taken place since the beginning of the year. He would also express his gratification at the flattering manner in which his efforts to afford the most reliable information have been received. He is aware that in some quarters (or rather among a few persons who know little, and care less, for the real merits of the mines themselves, as long as they can succeed in their private speculations—in "bulling" and "bearing" (the shares) his remarks and special reports have not been palatable. This, however, will not deter the writer from pursuing a similar independent course for the future, but will rather encourage him to exert himself still further to afford the fullest information in his power of the real position and prospects of different mines, and particularly in cases where the most contradictory statements are circulated. Differences of opinion will, of course, sometimes be entertained by practical agents as to the geological features of the lodes and strata of a mine, and as to the chances of success, but in some cases it is really a question of facts which has to be decided. The writer is persuaded that the less the public are influenced by the dealings of shares in the market, which are generally run up and down there to suit the books of the jobbers, and for which purpose exaggerated and unfounded reports, either for or against, are frequently industriously spread abroad, and more to the merits of the mines themselves, there will be far fewer small losses incurred, and the money squandered in share dealing will be applied to develop with spirit the *bona fide* undertakings which are comparatively neglected, but which are often far more deserving of notice, and much more legitimate objects of speculation.

These remarks might be followed out to a considerable length, but a few figures may be sufficient at present to exemplify what has been laid down. The following are several of the principal mines which have been taken under the special patronage of the "dealers" in the last three or four years, and which it has been their particular delight to recommend to the public as the best investments that could be made. The value of the mines, at the prices to which they were raised in the market, and which they now are, are given in two columns:—

	Price to which raised in market.	Present value.
Sortridge Consols.	£24,000
Great Wheal Alfred	81,290
Ivybridge	22,500
Wheal Edward	45,056
Vale of Towy	30,000
Totals	£263,476

Showing on only these five mines a fall, or loss, of 216,876.1 through the instrumentality of the "market," for it must be observed that this amount has not been expended in working mines, but it represents the loss which has been occasioned by simple share speculation. Had the money been invested in legitimate mining, it would, doubtless, have been productive of more satisfactory results.

On Dec. 30 copper ore fetched 19s. 3½d. per unit of the produce; and in January the following are the prices realised:—

	On January 6.	On Dec. 30.
" 13.	£1 0 3¼ per unit.
" 20.	1 0 3
" 27.	0 19 7¾

Showing a small falling off in the last two sales. The price of copper has also been advanced 5s. per ton, while tin has risen 2s. and lead 1s. or upwards per ton. So far, therefore, the prospects of mining are good. The following are the dividends paid in Jan., so far as ascertained:—

	Per share.	Amount.
Devon Great Consols	£7 0 0
Graham and St. Aubyn	3 0 0
Mining Company of Ireland	6 7 0
South Cardon	10 0 0
Old Tolgus	2 0 0
South Wheal Francis	0 0 0
West Basset	0 5 0
West Cardon	3 0 0
Wheal Buller	3 0 0
Wicklow	1 10 0
Total	£30,297

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—This mine is looking much better, particularly in the deepest levels. The footway shaft is communicated with the 70 fathom level, on the south part of the lode; and in about ten days the part of the lode which is productive in the 58 is expected to be cut in the 70. The north lode has gone through the south lode, and is making a regular south lode, in which they have a stope in the back of the 58, about 20 fathoms west of footway shaft, lately worth 80s., and now worth 40s. per fathom. The 70 east and west are at present poor; but in the western level a considerable length of good ore ground has been passed through. There is a good lode in the 80, east of the engine-shaft, worth 20s. per fathom, of rich yellow ore, and the 80 west is worth 6s. to 7s. per fathom. They are also looking well in the 46, at Wheal Bush. There have been sampled 168 tons of copper ore (for two months), which will probably realise 16000. At the beginning of the year the shares were 32s. 10s. to 35s. per 512½; after which they gradually rose to 50s., and then suddenly became 70s., and are now 70s. to 75s.

A large shareholder having written to the purser for the agents of the present state and prospects of the mine, has received the following:—
Rosewarne United Mines, Jan. 31.—In the 80, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 20s. per ton. In the 80, west of engine-shaft, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, with a branch of copper in it, worth from 6s. to 7s. per ton. The 70, east of Jennings's, is suspended for the present, in consequence of the men rising in order to ventilate the 70; the rise is worth from 6s. to 6s. per ton. The men in the 70, west of footway shaft, are employed in driving a cross-cut north, in order to cut the north part, which we calculate will take from a week to ten days to accomplish. In the 58 ft. level, driving east of Hendra's cross-cut, on the north part, the lode is present in small and poor. The 58, driving west on footway shaft, on the south part, is worth from 20s. to 25s. per ton. In the 58, west of Rule's shaft, the lode is from 12 to 15 in. wide—poor. In the 46, west of Bush shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for copper and tin 12s. to 15s. per ton. In the 34, west of Bush shaft, the lode is 12 in. wide, with a promising appearance.—Stopes: No. 1 stope, in back of the 58, north of footway shaft, is worth from 12s. to 15s. per ton. No. 2 stope, in back of the 58, on the north part, is worth from 12s. to 15s. per ton. No. 3 stope, west of footway shaft, on the south part, is worth from 40s. to 50s. per ton. The tribute department at this time is looking very well.—HARVEY WOODCOCK.

It is gratifying to see writer to refer to the remarks which he has repeatedly made in previous Reviews, respecting the prospects of this mine, and at times when the appear-

ances were discouraging, and he was almost alone in holding out favourable results again. In the Review at the end of March, 1857, he said, "As in many other similar cases, there is every prospect of further discoveries being made in deeper levels, to reach which is the main object." At the end of June, 1857, "The levels are still poor, but considerable improvements are expected at deeper points, as before referred to. A few of the stopes and pitches are looking well; but until new discoveries are made the returns may be expected to fall off." At the end of September, 1857, "Although the returns have greatly decreased, and the mine is looking poor at present, yet discoveries may be again looked for." At the end of December, 1857, "The writer has referred to this mine in previous Reviews, sometimes at length, and has taken some pains to explain its position and prospects, remarking on the great probability of the lode improving in depth, looking at the results of other mines under similar circumstances." He then shows that the lode in the shaft (then 70 fathoms deep) has been more productive in the last 10 or 12 fathoms sinking than in the previous 20 fathoms, "so that it is hoped that a good lode will be found in the 70, about to be driven." At the end of March, 1858, "There is a productive lode in the 70, east of the old engine-shaft, and the 34 and 46, west of the western shaft, getting under Wheal Bush, are looking better, so the mine is considered to be improved. The accompanying sketch shows the nature and extent of the underground workings; and it is hoped that discoveries, similar to those which have already yielded so much ore, will be met with as the deeper levels become developed." At the end of June, 1858, "The deeper levels have some distance further to be driven before getting under the ore ground found in the levels above; but then improvements may be looked for." At the end of September, 1858, "In previous Reviews the writer has repeatedly referred into a detailed explanation of the position and prospects of this mine, and remarked that there were good grounds for anticipating new discoveries in deeper levels. In the past three months the results of the operations seem strongly to confirm this view." He then drew attention to the improvements that had taken place, and from which it may here be stated that nearly 30000. worth of ore was sold in October and December; the sales in June and August last having together realised only about 6700.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

RIBDEN MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the White Hart Hotel, Uttuxeter, on Monday, Mr. J. S. RICHMOND in the chair.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, it was moved by Mr. SAUNDERS, seconded by Major FITZGERALD, and carried, that the minutes be confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN said that the principal object in calling the shareholders together on this occasion was to fix the time of the annual meetings. By the articles of association the meetings would take place on the first Tuesday in February, unless otherwise appointed. The shareholders would agree with him that February was not a desirable month for such a purpose. It was intended to hold these meetings on the mine, and although they could not command a fine day for the occasion they could select a month more affluent of fine days than February. He begged, therefore, to move that the annual general meetings of shareholders be held on the mine on the second Wednesday in August in each year, at 1 o'clock.—Seconded by Mr. WATSON, and carried unanimously.

Mr. R. J. BUTLER said that the accounts had been made up, and a balance-sheet prepared, of which each shareholder had a copy, but it was not intended to ask the present meeting to pass the accounts, as that would more properly be done at the annual meeting, in August.

Some questions relative to the accounts were put and answered, and the secretary was then called upon to read the reports of Dr. J. Y. Watson and Captain Mines, which were as follows:—

Jan. 27.—In accordance with your request, I visited your mine, with Mr. Daniel, on Jan. 15, and now beg to hand you a report of the results of my inspection. I find the mine—which I understand comprises a set of about 400 fathoms square—is situated near to the junction of the carboniferous limestone with the limestone shale and the millstone grit, which appears on the south-west, in the same place with the limestone beds, the latter having been elevated by an extensive upthrow fault, which runs north-west and south-east, and then east-south-east; this fault, in all probability, determines the limits of the mineral-bearing ground in the south-west and south-east. But a very cursory examination of the surface is necessary, in order to show the presence of numerous veins traversing the limestone rock in different directions, and many indications of a very favourable character can be observed in several of the trials which have been made on the backs of the lodes.

The mine appears to have been opened in a network of lodes, which are not of the character of the shoots and pipe veins so common in the carboniferous rocks, and of which there are numerous instances in the neighbourhood of Brassington, but are true rock veins, and have a direction, for the most part, north-west and north-east, and in all probability also in depth. The only vein I had any opportunity of examining underground is that which I believe is termed Ingley's lode, and is marked No. 3 on the plan. This vein runs north-west about 35 deg., and underlies east about 25 deg. It has been opened upon by levels, and a footway shaft has been sunk on the underlay; the Ribden drawing-shaft is also sunk in proximity to the lode, and is communicated with by the several levels driven out in the same.

My inspection, which extended to the whole of the ground now open in this part of the mine, consisted in viewing the 30, 40, and 50 (both going north and south), and the lode as seen in the mine, and communicating with the 60 south, and the bottom level, which could not be seen at the time of my visit, from the accumulation of surface water. In none of the ends of these levels was ore in any quantity being broken at the time of my visit, although I saw several good stones of lead and copper, and the ground had everywhere the most promising appearance. Some good potter's lead was shown me, which had been broken in the footway shaft in the 30, and I saw a small rib of galena left standing in the backs of the great stope, at the junction of the drawing-shaft with the 40 ft. level, and above the lode is intersected by a vein running north and dipping, although in a less degree, in the same direction—east. From this stope a very large quantity of mineral, and in all probability copper as well as lead, has been extracted, and most of the ground between the 40 and 50 south has been worked away. A good bunch of copper has also been got in the stope under the 50 south, and some saving work still remains on the north side of the winze which communicates with the 60 south. The magnitude of the stope is a fact which speaks for itself; and looking to the small extent of driving already performed, there exists the strongest ground on which to base expectations with respect to future productiveness as more ground is laid open, and the levels, particularly the 60 north and the 60 south, are continued on.

In consequence of the reticulated character of the set in respect of the lodes, I consider it highly desirable that there should be more cross-cutting, particularly west, where, from the proximity of the great fault and the change of country, some rich bunches are likely to be met with in the parallel, or counter veins. I would also particularly recommend the sinking of the drawing-shaft at least 10 fathoms deeper, as, from the character of the vein, driving out at greater depths is almost certain to be successful in discovering ore ground, especially copper, which I believe in this mine will be found in the deep under the lead. In all probability some very rich deposits will be found under the old stope, and the ground now standing between the 50 south and the 60 north, which is near the drawing shaft. The cross-cutting at surface may be advantageously pursued, as an accurate knowledge of the direction and appearance of the veins as seen in the backs cannot but prove of use hereafter, and some valuable discovery may be made.

The condition of the footways and ladders is fair, but extra underground "fetting" is required, and more timber must be used, as want of attention in this respect now may cause considerable expense hereafter. The drainage, as is frequently the case in limestone rocks, has hitherto (since the resumption of operations at this mine) proved no impediment to your working in the shallow levels, but I greatly question if you will find the same freedom from water in depth; indeed, the very structure of the district prohibits any conclusion to the contrary; but, at the same time, I do not wish it to be understood that I consider that any pumping machinery, or other draining appliance, is necessary at this moment, and I take it for granted that the view taken respecting the water now accumulated in the 60 (is the mere result of surface drainage, and will disappear with the change of season) is a correct one. The perfecting of the surface drains is, however, a matter of the greatest importance.

Inasmuch as the general mineral character of Ingley's vein is constant for all the other veins, the following remarks will equally apply to the whole of the lodes in the set. The walls of Ingley's lode are well defined, and exhibit true veins—stones consisting chiefly of calc-spar, which, also, together with the carbonate and peroxide of iron, forms the principal contents of the vein, both as the gangue for the ore as well as in the unmetalliferous parts of the lode. These characters I may mention are similar to those which may be observed at the celebrated copper mines of Ecton, near Warsaw, situated about seven miles to the north-east of Ribden, and were both the relationship of the strata and the direction of the primary lodes are identical. The copper ore consists of the green and blue carbonates, with the grey and yellow sulphures; and the bottom level, which is at bank can be averaged (and I see no reason why, from the character of the deposits, it should not be the case) you may calculate on sampling ore worth from 18s. to 20s. per ton. Many of the stones will doubtless assay up to 30 per cent. of fine copper, but the bulk I consider ought to be taken at 18 to 21 per cent. These copper ores should be assayed for

whether they would not have been discovered by the public as improbabilities that could not be realised. Dr. Watson commenced his inspection by chipping off pieces of the rocks on the surface, and upon coming to the shaft he minutely tested the stones which had been brought up. "In a little time," he said, "you ought to have a rich mine here," and immediately breaking a stone containing oxide of copper added, "and I am sure you have it." He then descended into the mine, and remained underground nearly three hours. On his return he stated, "I never inspected a mine where the indications were so promising, or the appearances were so good." Alluding to a piece of rich ore, weighing 115 lbs., he said, "You cannot have one like that without having much of a similar quality, and if you can get such ore in quantities (and I have no reason to doubt but you will) years will be the richest mine in England." Upon it being remarked that it was considered our ore was essentially the same as the Ecton copper, he observed, "It is similar to Ecton, but much superior in quality." Upon examining a large piece of beautiful ore, the doctor observed, "That is worth in its present state from 500. to 600. per ton." A lode of lead, of very rich quality, had been recently and quite unexpectedly cut. Dr. Watson's attention being directed to it, he observed, "That ore is worth from 140. to 150. per ton, and you will very shortly be able to get several thousand pounds worth of lead, and you will frequently meet with it in large bunches." I have been very anxious to present to the shareholders the result of several assays of the copper and lead ore, and am glad to be able to state that the percentage is remarkably good. Two samples of lead have been assayed—one from the recently discovered lode, and the other from the lode at Gilbert's shaft; the quality of each is the same, producing the exceedingly satisfactory return of 78 per cent. The sample of copper from Gilbert's lode, which I got assayed by a first-class man in Birmingham, produced rather more than 32½ per cent. I have not had the return from the sample sent from Ingley's lode, but I am assured the yield will be about 27 per cent. In what I have stated I have aimed to give you the sober truth, and I think I may safely congratulate the shareholders on the bright prospects that are opening out upon us, and that we shall act wisely in not hastily parting with our shares, believing, as I sincerely do, that we have a property of great intrinsic value, and that we shall be able very shortly to produce to you very valuable results. Mr. Weston concluded by moving that a report of the meeting be sent to the *Staffordshire Advertiser* and the *Mining Journal*, and a copy of one of the papers be sent to each shareholder.

In reply to a question, Captain Nixson said that returns of copper might have been made already, but he was not willing to begin until he could confirm; and to do so it was necessary to complete the engine and certain underground works.

The Chairman stated that the business of the meeting was now concluded, and having vacated the chair, Mr. M. Wood rose and said, he had had the pleasure on a former occasion of moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and in doing so on the present occasion he would beg to join with it a vote of thanks to the directors generally for the energy, practical economy, and good judgment displayed by them in conducting the affairs of the company. Much had been done in a little time, and he could congratulate the shareholders on the completion of the engine, by which they were soon to have copper ore in considerable quantities brought to the surface and to market.

Major Fitzgerald said that he had visited the mine, and was much struck with the directness with which everything seemed to bear on the object to be attained—the development of the mine. Nothing was out of place or superfluous, but was both necessary and adequate; he begged cordially to second the motion.—Carried unanimously.

The meeting then separated.

WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Wednesday. Mr. MITCHELL in the chair.

Mr. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. The accounts showed—

Ore sold (copper)	£ 116 10 2
Ditto (tin)	1396 1 9 = £1512 14 11
Sept., Oct., and Nov. costs	£1244 4 4
Dues on ore	100 16 6
Stationery and printing	3 15
Secretary and sundries	25 15 7
Advertising	2 7 11 = 1377 0 1

Balance (profit)

The balance of liabilities over assets was 364s. Since last meeting the liabilities had been decreased 200l. without a call.

Mr. HARRISON stated that subsequent to auditing the accounts at last meeting a bill for 174l. had come in.—The report was then read, as follows:—

Feb. 1.—The following is my report for the general meeting:—You will observe from the longitudinal section sent you that we have communicated the 65 with No. 2 shaft, and extended a few fathoms beyond it. We have now perfect ventilation, and are pushing on this level as fast as possible towards the ore ground; we calculate several fathoms to drive to reach the point where the tin and copper came in the 45. The lode at present in the 65 is unproductive, and ground slowly for opening out. In the 55, east of Danke's shaft, we have the last 12 fathoms driving, and been passing through a large lode varying from 20l. to 12l. per ton for tin and copper. We have communicated this level with a winze sunk from the 45, and propose extending a cross-cut from that point to intersect the north lode, which is a very desirable object. We have not extended the 45 during the last two months, as that party of men have been sinking the winze towards the 55; the last 10 fms. driving the 45 has been unproductive for tin or copper. The stopes are producing tinstuff sufficient to supply the 14 heads of stamps; the tin bills we show you the proceeds. We can sample a parcel of copper ore in a month or two. Since the last general meeting we have fixed our winding from the engine to Danke's shaft, which is in perfect order, not only for winding, but in the exact position for going deep in the midst of the ore ground after a communication with the 65. The engine, pumpwork, stamps, and dressing-floors are in complete order. We have much work to do to open out the mine extensively, which will require time, but from present prospects the returns will do the work without pulling hand from the shareholders' pockets, and when this mine is well laid open we have every reason to expect such remunerative results as our next-door neighbours (Par Consols)—profitable and durable.—J. WEBB.

Capt. WEBB, in answer to questions, stated that the resources of the mine would pay for its development. It would take 12 months before they could begin to sink Danke's shaft below the 65, during which time they would, he thought, be able to pay costs and make profits. During the past three months the returns had been equal to the labour cost and the merchants' bills. He thought there was no reason to apprehend any falling off during the next three months.

The SECRETARY stated that it was thought their monthly cost would be reduced from 400l. to 350l.

Capt. WEBB, in answer to a question, stated that he would provide for the cost out of the returns.

After some further conversation, the report and accounts were unanimously passed. The CHAIRMAN, who is largely interested in the mine, expressed his gratification at the rapid progress their mine had made, and believed it would go on still opening out much more rapidly than it had hitherto done, yielding profits equal to any mine in the neighbourhood.

Capt. WEBB thought that, as they must of necessity sink the engine-shaft, the costs would not be materially lessened during the next three months, but there was no doubt a more favourable balance would be shown at their next meeting. The CHAIRMAN suggested that, as Capt. Webb had so rapidly brought their mine from being unproductive into at least a prospectively remunerative condition, it not into a dividend-paying state, the thanks of that meeting be accorded to him for his exertions. It was then put from the chair, seconded by Mr. Davis, and unanimously carried, that a vote of thanks be given to Capt. Webb, to which compliment he responded in a few appropriate remarks.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

EAST ROSEWARNE MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, 27, Austinfriars, on Wednesday. Mr. ROWLANDS in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. The statement of accounts and reports, from which the following is condensed, were then submitted:—

Balance last audit	£ 79 15 7
Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, Sept. 238 2 4	
Ditto October	229 15 10
Ditto November	245 15 5 = £793 9 2
Calls received	£625 0 0
Tin ore sold	15 9 5
Silver ore sold	18 15 10
Copper ore sold	96 14 10 = 756 0 1

Leaving debit balance

Jan. 29.—In the 22 ft. level, driving east of Hallett's shaft, the lode in the end, which is 11 fms. east of the shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore: this lode throughout the length of the 22 ft. level, from the cross-cut from the engine-shaft to the present end, contains a little good copper ore, which is being worked by eight men, at 12s. and 13s. 4d. in 17. The bottom stands nearly entire, and cannot be worked to advantage before it is drained by the cutting of the lode in the 43 cross-cut from engine-shaft, which is now about 9 fms. short of the lode—two months' work to cut it. The elvan course which passed through the engine-shaft about the 35 fms. level is not yet cut in the 43 cross-cut, although it is driven 11 fms.; the elvan is, doubtless, by the greater underlie than was expected, further north still. The north lode above described will probably fall in with the elvan about the 43, not far from where the cross-cut will reach the lode, in which position I should expect the lode to present itself under the most favourable aspect. In the 22 ft. level, 7 fms. east of Hallett's shaft, two branches, 2 to 3 ft. asunder, were intersected, running at nearly right angles with the copper lode, the bearing of the branches being 5 deg. west of north, and nearly perpendicular, the width varying from 2 to 6 in. each. Near the copper lode, and within 3 ft. of each side of it, some native silver and arsenical silver ore is found, of the same kind as was raised in Dolocath Mine many years ago. At present the 22 ft. level is driving north, now over 6 ft. from the copper lode, and four men rising over the level about 9 ft. in length, partly on each side of the copper lode. The end at present is not of much value. The rise in the eastern branch, 4 in. wide, contains good arsenical silver ore for 6 ft. of the length; near the copper lode scarcely any native silver is seen at present, but I think it probable that more will be found, especially by rising and sinking near the copper lode; and it may be further north, near to the north part of the north lode, which from the direction westward is probably some 6 or 8 fms. distant. It is difficult to value without a number of assays the ore and silver raised from the ground already explored, which is about 3½ fms. I would not, however, risk the sale of the whole (partly on the mine and partly sent to the office in London) for less than 2000l., equal to about 600. per ton. This is only a notion formed from washing on a shovel a portion of the dressed ore and native silver, and from the captain's statement of the quality of several samples sent to London. The further exploration of this silver course, and that of the north copper lode, from the 22 to the 43 ft. level, over and about the elvan course, are objects of interest, especially of the company's most energetic action to prove the value of those two points, worthily.—CHARLES TAYLOR.

Jan. 29.—The 43 cross-cut is driven north from the engine-shaft 15 fathoms 2 ft. towards the south lode, north of the said shaft, and from the underlay of the lode we have driven in the 22 ft. level, we have about 6 fms. 2 ft. more to drive. The ground in the cross-cut is a good looking killas, but at present we see no appearance of the elvan course, which seems to underlie very fast north. In the 22, east of Hallett's, on the same lode, the lode is 10 to 12 in. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore. This level is being driven on east of Mathews's cross-cut 48 fathoms; the whole length of driving is in ore ground; the lode from 6 in. to 1½ ft. wide for the whole length west in the bottom of the level: 40 fathoms east of cross-cut the ground is being wrought on tribute, and for 6 fms. above some of the ground still worth taking from. At Hallett's shaft east no ground is working except the elvan course on which we have risen the silver ore. We have driven north on the elvan about 3½ fathoms; the lode is from 3 to 6 in. wide, yielding silver

ore, mungie, and stones of copper. This level is driving towards the north lode on the counter; that lode yielded copper ore formerly in the 12, east of King's, which from the lode seen in Hallett's shaft at the 12 we have still 4 fms. to cut this lode. In the rise on the counter lode above the 22, the lode is 3 in. wide, still yielding some silver ore, not rich; we have risen above the level about 3 fms. 3 ft. We have driven south from Hallett's shaft 4½ fms., and cut the said lode; it is 4 in. wide, producing stones of ore. We are now driving east on the lode towards the counter, and we expect to cut it in about 4 fathoms. During the past month we have sunk and cleared up three shafts on the great north lode, which is marked on the plan. We see the lode about 6 fathoms below the surface for 75 to 80 fathoms in length, varying from 9 to 18 in. wide. It contains throughout a fine gossan, with a good underlay, being 1 to 1½ ft. in the bottom. We have drilled the ground to-day, and find there is a piece (not marked in the plan) belonging to this set 204 fathoms long, and about 30 ft. wide, north of the great lode (see plan), consequently we can work this lode from the present underlay 78 fms. deep, about 200 fms. long, and from 30 to 50 fms. in depth; that is, in the west part of the mine to the east, 100 fms. deep for 50 fms. in length. The ground seems to be easy for working, and dry to the adit. Sink shaft, marked A on the plan, which is 4 fms. north of the lode at the shaft adit; sink to adit, and drive south to the lode, which at that point is 1½ ft. wide, producing a fine gossan. The sample we send you is from the back of the level 6 fathoms below the surface. We think it right that you should prove this lode as deep as possible. Having given you full explanations on these matters in connection with two or three important points on the north and south lodes, north from the engine-shaft, no time should be lost until arriving at the objects presented for your consideration; and we expect that three months will prove the whole of them—the 43 north to south lode; the 22 north to north lode; the 12 east to counter lode, and sink to the depth of 4 fms. 3 ft. north lode; and no increase of cost will be required.—JOHN DELANGLIS, JOHN JAMES.

Mr. KING stated that they had that morning received a box of gossan, which looked very well for silver, and from which they expected large returns. They had 15 cwt. of silver ore on the mine, but, owing to their having had but one tender for it—from Messrs. Vivian—and that being an offer much below what they had been led to expect, they had thought it preferable to defer the sale until they had a larger quantity. The tenders were for No. 1 parcel, of which there was about 1 cwt., 431l. 0s. 6d. per ton; for No. 2 parcel, of which there was 5 cwt., 54l. per ton; and for No. 3 parcel, of which they had 10 cwt., 14l. per ton; so that for what they had anticipated receiving 2000l. they were offered 400l. In reply to a shareholder, he stated that Capt. Charles Thomas's report was not made on behalf of the company, but Mr. Vivian had permitted the committee to submit it to the shareholders.

Mr. HOLLOW said that his brother had been at the mine on Saturday, and he had, therefore, requested him to attend and give the meeting his opinion, if they desired it, although he was not a shareholder.

Mr. LEEHAN thought that such an opinion would be of much importance, as although Mr. Hollow was not a miner's brother, Capt. Hollow, undoubtedly was. Capt. Hollow, in answer to questions put to him, said that he would continue the great north lode, to cut the north lode, and the lode was small, and the lode was a better one than the engine lode. As the elvan came down strong, the probable effect of the junction of the north lode with it would be that the lode would most likely make a bunch of ore. In driving the 43 there had been a change for the better in the character of the killas.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether Capt. Hollow could suggest any greater economy at the mine, or whether there was room for greater economy?

Capt. Hollow saw nothing to complain of when he was at the mine; everything seemed conducted well, and economically as possible. He considered a full pair of men—six men, or four men and two boys—should be put on the north lode.

Mr. KING said that the committee had decided to put a pair of men on the north lode, as they entertained a similar opinion to Capt. Hollow.

The report and accounts were then adopted. Mr. KING remarked that at the last meeting there were arrears of call to the extent of 6000l., and many of the calls were thought bad; but he was glad to inform them that most of them had since come in. The committee proposed that a call of 2s. per share should be made, and he believed that they might calculate upon getting all the arrears paid—at least, within 60 days.

Capt. HOLLOW agreed that it did not do to sell small parcels of silver ore; he would dress the ore as clean as he could. If they could not get 500. per ton they should sell it at 400., but he was sure that if too much care were taken to bring it up to a certain value the cost would be more than the difference of value was worth. In reply to a question, he believed the lode discovered at the north part of the set to be a continuation of the North Dolocath lode, and a more promising one he had not seen for some time. He quite agreed with the views of the agents, and would recommend the company to push on the operations with spirit; the gossan, he had no doubt, was a silver-bearing gossan, and ought to be at once assayed.

The call was then agreed to, thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the Auction Mart, on Wednesday. Mr. J. ROBERTSON in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. A statement of accounts showing a balance of liabilities over assets of 1351l. 14s. 1d. was presented and unanimously passed. A call of 7s. per share was made, payable, pursuant to the order of the court, to the bankers in London.

Mr. J. HOLLOW said that the statement of liabilities included everything up to the end of the last year, and he considered it advisable that a call should be made sufficient to cover the whole. They had been for a considerable period labouring under very great disadvantages, upwards of 2000 of the shares having been held by parties who could not respond to the calls; however, these shares had been sold through the Stampers Court, so that the call would in all probability be well responded to.

The following report from the agents was read:—Jan. 29.—As some time has elapsed since the last general meeting, we beg to hand you the following full report:—The workings on the copper lode at and about the engine-shaft having proved less productive than was expected, and the affairs at the time of the last meeting being in such a position that money could not be spared to further develop it, we decided to suspend the work for a time, and to push our works more vigorously on the elvan, or tin branches, which offered good chances of speedy returns.

We have, therefore, since that time worked almost entirely on the tin course, and are gratified at being in such a position as to say that we have met with good success. On this course we sunk the original, or No. 1, shaft, 3 fms. 1 ft., making it complete to the 10, and extended it east and west on it, and on the several branches discovered in so doing, together about 60 fms. We have sunk three winzes from the adit to the 10, and driven the adit cross-cut 8 fms. east and 9 fms. west. We have also commenced and sunk a shaft (Boorman's) from surface to a depth of 29 fms., and have just now intersected the tin course. The shaft has been sunk for the proper and more efficient means of working this part. Up to about a month since we were quite free from water here, but since that time we have had a great quantity, and, consequently, have been obliged to put pitwork in Boorman's shaft, connected by 100 fms. of flat-rods to the engine, for the purpose of draining the water; as this was rather anticipated, it proved the policy of sinking this shaft, as neither of the others was fit for the purposes required. The doing of this work has caused a delay of about a fortnight. We have also cleared and collared up another shaft (Hollow's) further west to a depth of 11 fathoms from surface, and sunk it 7 fms. 1 ft., and hope to complete it to a 10 ft. level in about a week from this time. The indications about this shaft are also very promising; near it we have cleared into some ancient workings and found a rich branch of tin, which has been worked on by former workers as deep as the water would allow them; it is worth at present from 20l. to 25l. per ton, the ground easy for stopping, and gone down all in whole ground. We shall have about 5 fms. to drive to cut it in the 10, and hope to reach it in about three weeks from this time. There are many other branches near this shaft, the value of which we cannot ascertain, but we are quite certain that workings on them will give good profits to the adventurers. At No. 1 shaft, also, we have ten branches discovered, several of which are now being worked by 22 men, at tributes varying from 6s. to 8s. in 17; these are sufficient criteria of their value. In about six or eight weeks from this time we shall be down to the 20, or 10 fms. under the present workings, and shall by this means soon after lay open a large extent of profitable tribute ground. The sinking of Hollow's shaft, before referred to, will also give us a good piece of tribute ground, so that in a short time we shall be in a position to increase our returns, and we hope give a profit. This tin course is about 30 fms. wide, and appears to contain tin throughout, although in some places richer than others, independent of the branches. Besides the branches already now being worked, there are an unlimited number yet to be discovered, as the same course has been wrought on to a great profit about ½ mile further west in the same manner as now worked by us. We have secured the grant of the Geer estate, adjoining our former set and the Rosewarne United Mines; this is a most valuable addition, as, besides other good points, it gives us a great length on the tin course, making an entire length of upwards of 350 fathoms. There are several most important points on copper lodes, independent of the engine lode, to which we have not yet turned our attention; the Unity, and other east and west lodes, form junctions with our elvan course, and we intend ultimately to open them. We have done nothing on the counter lode since the last meeting, not being in a position so to do; this is a most promising lode, and the developing of it will doubtless give good returns. On the whole, it will be seen that our progress and position are most satisfactory, and it will soon become a question with us whether or not the erection of a steam-stamp will be required. Until lately we sold our tin in the stone, but we have now a water-stamp at a rental, and which will soon be altogether inadequate to the stamping of our tinstuff.—R. HOLLOW, J. RICHARDS.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that he was very pleased at the improved position of the mine, and hoped that the other shareholders would be so. Mr. Hollow had brought the accounts up close to the end of December, and by discriminating between the good and bad points in the mine, and pushing the former, had, he was very glad to say, brought the mine into very nearly a paying state. On the whole, their prospects were very satisfactory.

Mr. WILSON asked Mr. Hollow about the value of the new branch recently cut near Hollow's shaft.

Mr. HOLLOW replied that it was a very good branch, and really worth more than quoted, but they wished in all quotations to be on the safe side. There were many others equally valuable in the set.

Mr. MORGAN said he had not before known much of Mr. Hollow, but from the manner in which the accounts were made up and presented, and the straightforward report and statements, he must confess himself highly pleased, and say he had every confidence in the mine and management, which he must also say was at one time, when in other hands, very much shaken.

Mr. BOORMAN said he considered they were very much indebted to Mr. Hollow, for he had not the least doubt their present good position was owing to his good management. Capt. Richard Hollow had also had part in the supervision of the mine, and he considered he ought to be paid for his trouble, and begged to propose that he have a salary, now to be named by the meeting.

Mr. HOLLOW begged, on the part of himself and brother respectively, to refuse any such salary as yet. He was certainly in perhaps a better position than most men, in having a great deal of practical experience in his own family, by means of his father and brothers, and this was only one way of using it. If, however, the mine went on prosperously, and his brother's services were considered worth anything, that question might be hereafter reconsidered.

The meeting then passed a vote of thanks to Capt. Richard Hollow.

Messrs. Boorman, Wilson, and Robertson were re-elected committee of management. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MIXON GREAT CONSOLS.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood has convened a meeting for Feb. 21, to settle the list of contributors of the company.

IRISH WASTE LAND IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—Vice-Chancellor Kindersley proposes to make a call of 4l. per share on the contributors on Feb. 11.

NATIONAL PATENT STEAM FUEL COMPANY.—Sir R. Kindersley has made a call of 35s. per share on the contributors of this company.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN SUGAR COMPANY.—A petition for winding-up this company has been presented to the Lord Chancellor by Mr. E. Jackson, Sussex Villas, Cambrin-road, Richmond.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

BRYNAIL DISTRICT.—The rich masses of ore found at Penyeelen, and the late valuable discoveries at Brynail, are likely to be followed by other discoveries equally interesting. A splendid vein of the same bearing, dip, and character has been found about 1½ mile to the north, giving stones of ore upwards of 1 lb. weight on the very surface of the vein. Another vein of great size, showing fine spots of lead, copper, &c., near the surface, was discovered by some parties who went to view the old British camp on the same hill, which is called Dinas, and these will form a junction before reaching the never-failing stream at the bottom of the hill. We believe these properties will be opened in a scientific manner before long. This district is quite in a line with the most metalliferous part of Cardiganshire, divided only by the great mountain of Ffynnon.

TAMAR CONSOLS sold on Thursday 60 tons of silver-lead ore, which realised 200. 12s. 6d. per ton.

NORTH DOWNS sold 65 tons 8 cwt. 1 qr. of copper ore for 506l. 18s. 3d.

DALE.—Before daylight on Friday, last week, the little village of Warslow was awoken by the loud hurrahs of the miners, who had come up to report that the Pipe vein was cut, and cut rich. The lion of the district—Ecton—still lives in the remembrance of the people, and many of them have heard from his own lips the opinion of the last agent at Ecton—the late Capt. Abraham Thompson—that Dale would not fall short of its own wonderful neighbour. The importance of this event to the district can hardly be overrated, and the fulfilment of Capt. Nixson's prediction that the Pipe vein would prove rich when cut is accepted as an earnest of his further expectation that on the Pipe meeting with a certain great cross lode, which bears in the locality the name of the Lum, Dale will take its place as a dividend mine.

WHEAL UNITY.—We understand this mine, with leases, machinery, &c., was purchased in one lot, about a month ago, by Messrs. Watson and Cuell, who divided the purchase into 20 shares, and very liberally allotted 19-20ths to the market at cost price. The mine is one of considerable promise, and likely soon to be a paying one; it is to be worked under the management of Mr. W. H. Reynolds, who has for a long time been the special agent of Messrs. Watson and Cuell. The mine has been divided into 6000 shares, and the company commence active operations with 8000. In hand.

NORTH ROSKEAR MINE is now looking well, and not unlikely to take a good position in the Dividend List. The shares when in a lesser number realised 700l. each. They are now selling enough to pay costs. The mine is under the management of Capt. Joseph Vivian.

At DING DONG MINE, there is a valuable improvement in the 50 ft. level, worth upwards of 500. per ton.

MINING IN IRELAND.—Availing themselves of the advantages of the Limited Liability Act, a company with a capital of 8000l. is forming for working the North Berahane Mines, situate at Killohane, near Kerry. The set extends over 10,000 statute acres. The proprietor of the property not having sufficient funds to develop the resources is willing to dispose of it for 6000l., and it is anticipated that the remaining 2000l. would be ample to bring the mine into permanently profitable position. The mines have been inspected and reported upon by Mr. John Calvert, C.E., F.G.S., and by Capt. Wm. Thomas, M. Wesley, and Wm. Newton, all of whom concur in pronouncing the mines to show more than ordinary indications for mineral, and the character of the country to be strikingly analogous to that at the Berahane Mines, adjoining. Within two miles of the mines is an excellent harbour, where vessels of 200 tons can at all times load and discharge their cargoes and find safe anchorage free from all charges or port dues. As soon as a fourth of the shares are taken a meeting will be called and committee, secretary, and other officers of the company chosen.

PENCORSE CONSOLS.—We have reason to know negotiations are about being entered into to continue the working of these important and promising mines; the arrangements are said to be in the late company, and provide an ample capital for future proceedings, which will be of the most vigorous kind. We hope to lay the particulars before our readers in our next Journal.

ROSEWARNE AND HERLAND MINE sold on Wednesday 10 tons of tin, being one month's produce, value 8000l. The monthly cost of this mine is only about 300l.

GREAT RETALLACK MINE (Perranzabuloe).—We have commenced sinking our engine-shaft on the course of the lode in the 17, by eight men; the lode is 5 feet wide, producing 8 tons of blende per fathom, improving going down, with a beautiful black, conical, lead. The end north of the engine-shaft has been driven 8 fathoms, worth 3 tons per ton. The end south of engine-shaft has been driven 8 fathoms, worth 5 tons per ton. The slopes in back of this level are worth 3 tons per ton; working by four men, at 21s. per ton. The slopes north are worth about 2 tons per ton; working by four men, at 21s. per ton. In the 10, 15 fms. east of engine-shaft, we have eight men working on the iron lode, at 2s. per ton; the lode is now 15 feet wide, and no wall, yet we can raise a considerable quantity of iron ore, of prime quality. We have sold this week our last month's parcel of blende, realising 366l. Our pumping and drawing machinery works well.—R. POWLING, Feb. 2.

NORTH DOWNS.—Captain Reynolds has inspected this mine, as well as New Treleigh, for a large shareholder, whose report will no doubt have been received in London before now, from whom you may expect an impartial statement of the mine; and being independent of interested parties, will furnish a fair and correct account of the prospects of the mine.

WENDRON CONSOLS never looked so well as at present, and from the quantity of ore they are raising large expectations are formed.

THE DEVON NEW COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Another enterprise of considerable importance for mining operations in the neighbourhood of Ashburton, Devonshire, is announced in this week's Journal, and, if adequate capital can be raised, a great experiment will be tried in the continuance of the workings, and further explorations, of some well-known mine sets in the district, where the discovery of copper lodes of unusual promise attracted much attention a few years since.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—The lode in the 90 east is 6 feet wide, worth from 400. to 500. per fathom. The operations at the western mine were being prosecuted with the greatest vigour. The last sale of tin realised 990l.

WHEAL ARTHUR is steadily progressing towards a paying position; Monday's lode, during the past week, has considerably improved, and is now worth, according to the agent's report, 2 tons of good quality ore per ton. Some very fine specimens from this lode have been forwarded to the London office: 100 tons of mundie have just been sold, at 17s. per ton; and the last sampling was of much better quality than for some time past.

WHEAL GRITLY will pay another dividend in March of at least 5s. per share, and increase the balance in hand.

FRANK MILLS MINE (Christow).—The call made on Oct. 29, from present prospects, is believed to be the last that will be required. The returns increased during the past year from 30 to 65 tons of lead ore per month, and was there sufficient water for dressing, the samplings would have been greater for the last three or four months past. However, Lord Exmouth, the lessor, has granted a splendid stream, which it is considered will answer all requirements as soon as it can be brought home.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA, which is now receiving so much attention, is shortly to be inspected by Mr. John Hitchens.

LEEDS, FEB. 1.—Active enquiries for shares still continue. Transactions have taken place in South Condorow, Craven Moor, Brea Consols, Merrifield, which have needed a trifle, and Pencorse Consols, which, instead of being an absolutely passive mine, has become a speculative property, many shares having been exchanged on the probability of the future success of the mine. Shares have advanced from 2s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. and 10s.

The management of WHEAL HENRY (Helvellyn) has been transferred from the office of Messrs. Gilehill and Co. to those of Messrs. Smith and Co., solicitors, Commercial-street, Leeds. The secretaryship of the company was held by the former originally at 50l. per annum, and was subsequently reduced to 25l. Any person at all conversant with mining pursuits must be aware the latter is wholly insufficient remuneration. Though the mine has hitherto been well supported, the change appears to have cast a damper on its stability, to which the death of one of the principal directors has likewise contributed.

WHEAL SIDNEY.—The prospects here are very good, and they are now sinking the engine-shaft to the 60, from where a cross-cut is to be extended to come under the rich lode in the bottom of the diagonal shaft, and in the course of doing this they calculate on cutting one or two lodes extra.

CROWLWY LEAD MINE.—In another week the lode near the cross-course will be opened upon, and it is anticipated that some important discoveries will be made. The progress of the sinking is anxiously looked for. The level from the river continues very promising, carrying good stones of lead and spots of copper, although not yet in the grit stone, which is considered a very important and productive stratum.

DENHAM BRIDGE.—The lode in the adit level is still producing good ore, and in the bottom is greatly improved. It is reported that the present week's operations are likely to produce some superior work.

BREA CONSOLIDATED MINES (Towednack, Cornwall).—These mines, as we have before announced, have been taken up by a party of Leeds gentlemen, with unexampled celerity. In prosecuting the works the miners found some good work for tin left by the former explorers, and discovered a fine lode of tin ore in the 16, large specimens of which, some weighing 30 to 40 lbs. each, were forwarded to the offices of the company. Such extraordinary success at once determined the committee to send the secretary and one of the largest shareholders down to the mine, to ascertain

29 CARVATH UNITED.—R. Hancock, Jan. 29: The lode in the 40 end, west of
mine-shaft, has not been taken down since last report; the lode in the back of this
is looking well for tin; the lode in the 50 end, west of shaft, is still disordered by a

PENHALDAEVA.—J. Pope, Jan. 29: The following is the setting of yesterday, with the appearances of the different levels, stopes, &c. 1.—The engine-shaft is below the 20 about 14 fms. 4 ft.; lode large, producing occasional stones of lead; sinking by nine men,

THE PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL to Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S.

A suggestion having been made in the *Mining Journal* that some acknowledgment was due to Mr. Watson, for his able advocacy of the interests of British Mining during a period of nearly 20 years, the following gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee to arrange for the presentation to him of a suitable Testimonial:—

F. E. BLAKEWAT, Esq., Director of
Devon Great Consols
W. D. BOASE, Esq.
R. CLARKE, Esq., D.C.L.
S. W. DAVIES, Esq.
W. J. DUNFORD, Esq.

THOMAS FIELD, Esq.
C. HANCOCK, Esq.
J. H. HICKMAN, Esq.
R. MIDDLETON, Esq.
J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S.
T. TAYLOR, Esq.

C. HANCOCK, Esq., 20, Tokenhouse-yard. R. MIDDLETON, Esq., 26, Fleet-street.

Communications from gentlemen desirous of co-operating with the committee to be addressed to J. H. Murchison, Esq., 117, Bishopsgate-street; and subscriptions, limited to 1*l.*, may be addressed to the Treasurers, which will be duly acknowledged in the *Mining Journal*.

* It having been intimated to the Treasurers, that some gentlemen were desirous of contributing a greater amount than 1*l.*, they wish it understood that, though that sum was considered as likely to be generally acceptable, subscriptions will be received of larger sums from any gentleman who may wish to go beyond the limit fixed.

The first list of subscriptions will be published in next week's *Journal*.

NOTES ON INDIA.

The Bengal Coal Company have been put on their defence to some charges made against them. They say that, so far from their supply having fallen off, they had raised 30,000 tons more coal than in any previous year, and that they are quite ready to fulfil their contract with the Indian General Steam Company, and deliver the 11,800 tons contracted for; but they complain that the East Indian Railway Company had not provided enough coal trucks. It is said that the Bengal Government has remonstrated with the railway company on the subject.

The telegraph line in Ceylon has been laid down cheaply. The portion from Colombo to Galle (72 miles) has cost 3000*l.*, or 42*l.* per mile, and the 72 miles from Colombo to Kandy about the same price.

An English mercantile firm has been set up in the Punjab, at Umritsar, and Hureke, to deal with the native merchants of Cashmere, Nurpoor, and the Punjab. The native raw produce supplied by them includes borax, crude and refined, salt, saltpetre, salamoniac, yellow orpiment, and "iron" of excellent quality, and of two kinds. This hill mineral produce will, doubtless, increase as English capitalists and settlers become more numerous. The iron is charcoal iron.

MINERAL OIL.—In consequence of the great and increasing production of mineral oils, and their successful introduction into commerce, great efforts are being made to increase the supply. At present great quantities are produced in the United States, and worked up there, but for England and the Continent the chief supply is obtained from the East Indies and the Burmese territories. It is used for various purposes; one, there is reason to believe, is the adulteration of olive oil. To the smell much of the olive oil in common consumption will be found to have a smack of creosote and other products of the mineral oils. For some years of late the olive oils were adulterated with lard oils from the United States. A great increase of supply is now promised from the Brazils, where an enterprising American, Mr. Frederick Hamilton Southworth, has obtained from the Brazilian Government the privilege of mining in the new mining districts in the Valley of Camama, 50 miles south of Bahia. The discovery was made by Mr. Southworth, who, as a reward, has obtained the privilege for 30 years. The mines produce "illuminating" clay, rich in oil, bitumen, and even in some strata so bituminous as to yield tar, while other strata consist of solid dark bitumen. The oily clay burns like wax, and, when dry, lights with a match. One pound will, it is said, yield more gas than the same quantity of spermaceti, giving forth an intense light. It is much to be desired that more attention were paid to the formations in this country capable of yielding mineral oils—as the shales. At the outset the shale companies did not do well, but, both in England and France, shale oil of good quality has been produced, and the refuse valuable for manure.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—By the intelligence just received from Australia, we learn that the following ships had left Port Phillip with gold, for British ports:—*Norfolk*, 40,643 ozs.; *Red Jacket*, 39,611 ozs.; *Morning Light*, 13,609 ozs.; *Tornado*, 29,164 ozs.; which, with the 75,461*l.* by the *Columbian*, makes a total value of 567,569*l.*

MINING IN LOMBARDY.—A new silver-lead mine of great promise has been opened during the past year at Brusimprano, in the province of Como, by the Société Feresina, a company of native gentlemen of high standing, who have had the good sense to employ English labour for the purpose. The mine is situated at the junction of the Jura limestone, with the peculiar red granite which forms a portion of the southern shore of the Lake of Lugano. A large dyke of melaphyr, resembling some of the Cornish elvans in its nature, exist near the mines. The lodes traverse all three of the above-named formations. The principal lode is composed of galena, fluor-spar, sulphate of barytes, flookan, and quartz. It is perfectly regular, and from 2 to 4 ft. wide, traversing the strata, and underlying to the north. It carries well-defined walls, and has a fine blue flookan on its footwall. The country is a very easy for driving and sinking. The first perpendicular shaft in Lombardy, sunk for the purpose of cutting a lode at a given depth, has been commenced at these mines by English miners, and they have lately reached the lode by a cross-cut from it, at a depth of 10 fms. The lode there has a most promising appearance; it is 5 ft. wide, and contains a good quantity of very pure galena. Not a trace of zinc (blende) is mixed with the lead ore. They are sinking the same shaft for a 20 fathom level. Another shaft is being sunk on the same lode to the west of the principal workings on its inclination. During this year their operations will be carried on with a large force, in order to develop the riches of the mines speedily. Dressing-floors are now being laid out, and houses for the miners, and workshops, have already been constructed. The company have the intention of selling the produce of their mines in England. Everything seems to indicate that the silver-lead mines of Brusimprano will be before long among the most productive of southern Europe.

MINING IN IRELAND.—At the last half-yearly meeting of the Mining Company of Ireland it appeared that the net profit on the transactions of the six months amounted to 6044*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*—The Knockmahon Copper Mines produced ore estimated at the value of 22,947*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; the net profit, 1816*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*; the expenditure must have been very great—21,178*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; and although the produce of this rich mine is vast, yet its profit is much less than the lead or coal mines.—At the Laganure and Glendalough Mines Company (Wicklow) the estimated net value of the lead ore produced was 12,707*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, and the profit 4196*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*—At the Slievardagh Colliery (county Tipperary) the output in coals and culm during the past six months was 24,744 tons; this is certainly a most creditable working, but we are told the profit is only 1589*l.* 2*s.*: the report does not state what the estimated value of coal and culm raised amounts to, or what proportion the coal bears to the culm; but supposing it to be like the Kilkenney and Queen's County beds of coal, the value of the 24,000 tons may be estimated at 12,000*l.*, and the expenditure would, on this calculation, amount to 10,500*l.* in six months. The company complain of competition arising in the collieries. When such enormous produce can be raised it is surprising how the Mining Company of Ireland have been able so long to monopolise the Irish mines. Rich seams are idle and unworked, but we hope the mineral wealth of Ireland will be developed, and that the owners of mines will exert themselves to have their mines wrought, thus benefiting themselves, their country, and the adventurous miner, to whom every encouragement should be given.

COAL IN AMERICA.—Product of the Anthracite Coal Fields of Pennsylvania for 1858:—

District	Area in acres.	Tons.
1.—Southern coal district, comprising the Schuylkill, Pottsville, Grove, and Lykens Valley regions	75,960	3,330,330
2.—Middle coal district, comprising the Lehigh, Trevorton, and Shamokin regions	85,825	1,621,308
3.—Northern coal district, comprising the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions	76,805	2,973,311
Total of the three fields	238,590	8,924,949
Total of the three fields in 1857	—	8,799,039
Increase, 1858	—	125,910

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, Feb. 4, 1859.

COPPER.			SHEETS.		
	£	s. d.		Per lb.	
Copper wire	0	1 1/2	Sheet	10 1/2	11 1/2
Cable	0	1 1/2	Wire	11 1/2	12 1/2
Sheeting & bolts	0	1 1/2	Tubes	13 1/2	14 1/2
Bottoms	0	1 1/2			
Old (Exchange)	0	0 11	FOREIGN STEEL.		
Best selected	115	10 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	20	10 0-21 10 0
Tough cake	112	10 0	Do, in kegs (hammered)	21	0 0-22 0 0
Tin	112	10 0	Do, in kegs (rolled)	21	0 0-22 0 0
South American	105	0 0-107 0 0	English, Spring	18	0 0-23 0 0
			QUICKSILVER	0	1 11-0 2 0
IRON.			SPELTER.		
Bars, Welsh, in London	7	5 0	Foreign	22	15 0
Do, to arrive	6	17 0-7 0 0	To arrive	23	15 0
Nail rods	7	10 0			
Stafford, in London	8	0 0-9 0 0	ZINC.		
Bars, ditto	8	0 0-9 10 0	In sheets	29	0 0
Hoops, ditto	9	0 0-9 15 0			
Sheets, single	9	10 0-10 10 0	TIN.		
Fig. No. 1, in Wales	3	15 0-4 15 0	English, blocks	136	0 0
Refined metal, ditto	4	10 0-5 5 0	Do, Bars (in bars)	137	0 0
Bars, common, ditto	6	0 0-6 5 0	Ditto, Refined	133	0 0
Ditto, railway	6	10 0	Blanca	133	0 0
Ditto, Sweden, in London	13	0 0-16 0 0	Straits	130	0 0-131 0 0
In stock to arrive	—	—	TIN-PLATES.		
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde	2	13 0-2 15 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	12 0-1 13 0
Ditto, in Tyne & Tees	3	19 0-3 2 0	IX Ditto 1st quality	1	18 0-1 19 0
Ditto, forge	2	17 0	IC Ditto 2d quality	1	10 0-1 11 0
Staffordshire Forge Fig.	4	10 0-5 0 0	IX Ditto 2d quality	1	16 0-1 17 0
Welsh Forge Fig.	3	0 0-3 5 0	IC Coke	1	6 0
			IX Ditto	1	12 0
LEAD.			Canada plates	15	0 0-16 5 0
English Pig	22	15 0-23 0 0	In London; 30s. less at the works.	—	—
Ditto sheet	23	10 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing	10	1/4
Ditto red lead	24	0 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.	1	0 0-2 0 0
Ditto white	30	0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs	—	—
Ditto patent shot	26	10 0	In London	—	—
Spanish	22	5 0-32 10 0			
American	—	—			

* At the works, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per box less.

REMARKS.—There has been a fair demand for metals generally, and although at times we have experienced a slight reaction, the market altogether may be considered tolerably steady, and prices firm.

COPPER.—Orders have been limited, both for unwrought as well as for manufactured, and beyond the ordinary requirements there does not appear to be any movement in this metal; shipping orders are scarce.

IRON.—The market does not exhibit any symptoms of activity; in fact, if anything, there is less buoyancy than there was a month ago, and although prices can scarcely be quoted anything lower, sellers being anxious for specifications, are indisposed to turn away orders for the sake of a slight difference—say 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton for merchant bars. Staffordshire descriptions are quiet, but remain as previously quoted. Swedish bars have improved, the long drought that has prevailed in Sweden causing sellers to ask an advance in price, as supplies this year are likely to fall short of the average quantity. Scotch pigs are dull, and have declined; shipments have fallen off; sellers now quote at 53*s.*, mixed numbers, g.m.b., f.o.b. in Glasgow.

LEAD.—Smelters are not quite so busy, the advanced prices checking the demand. Sellers demand 22*l.* 15*s.* for pig, and 23*l.* 10*s.* for sheets.

SPELTER.—The transactions have been of a very limited character, and at easier rates. Small plates have been sold at 22*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, but buyers are not inclined to repeat offers at so high a figure. Shippers are principally holding off until prices recede to 22*l.*, or under. Stock here on the 1st inst., 4411 tons.

TIN.—English block, &c., remain steady, at fixed rates. Foreign has been dull, but prices continue much the same. The advances, however, to-day from Holland report higher rates, there being buyers at 79*l.*, which may probably influence holders here to ask higher prices.

TIN-PLATES.—Without change, either in demand or value.

STEEL.—Swedish keg is improving; the stock here is very small, and supplies are likely to be short this year.

QUICKSILVER.—No stock available; for arrival there is none offering.

THE TIN TRADE.—Mr. N. Breebaart (Goll and Co., Amsterdam), under date Jan. 31, writes:—We have to report a further upward movement in prices since the close of December, occasioned by speculative operations. The first fortnight of the past month presented an animated market, but as soon as the quotation had been forced up to 79*l.*, the speculative demand ceased, and the previous excitement was succeeded by a more subdued tone, which has continued from the middle of the month of the present date, during which period some reaction in value has taken place, the closing quotation being 78*l.* Although the transactions which have taken place have been somewhat extensive, they have been shared in to a limited degree only by foreign markets, and offers made even at 1 1/2 *fl.* below the prices ruling here were not accepted. This circumstance has stood much in the way of real business, and as soon as speculators ceased their purchases (as above mentioned) the market immediately gave way, and at one moment it would have been difficult to find buyers for any quantity of importance even at 77*l.* The few transactions which have taken place during the last fortnight comprise only a few hundred slabs, at 78*l.*

Stock of Banca warrants on Dec. 23	1858.	1857.	1856.
Deliveries up to Jan. 31—1859, 1858, and 1857	55,045	61,130	31,947
	10,784	6,350	7,670

The deliveries during January have been larger than at the corresponding period of last year. The increase may be attributed to the fact of the general trade of Europe being at that time prostrated from the effects of the financial crisis of 1857, and also to the circumstances of the navigation having remained perfectly uninterrupted during the past month. The stock available for the next sale has improved in proportion to the preceding month. The estimates of the quantity which the trading society will have at their disposal when the usual period arrives for their annual sale range between 150,000 and 160,000 slabs, and upon this point there is very little difference of opinion among our mercantile public.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 3.—The past week has not been marked by any movement of importance in the metal trade, prices of all kinds having remained undisturbed. As regards manufactured iron, current quotations are firmly maintained, notwithstanding the caution exercised by buyers in giving out their orders, and the suspension, in consequence of the uneasy feeling with respect to political matters, of a considerable number of contracts entered into for the Mediterranean markets. There have been no important fluctuations in the price of Scotch pig-iron in the absence of transactions; quotations have remained steady, and there does not appear to be much reason to apprehend lower prices. The value of good merchantable brands, f.o.b. in Glasgow, storekeepers' warrants, is 53*s.*, nett cash. The shipments for the week are 7300 tons, against 10,514 tons for the corresponding week of last year, showing a continued decrease in the exports, which, however, may be partly accounted for by the absence of sufficient tonnage. Both in English and foreign tin prices are well maintained, and, if anything, have an upward tendency. Tin-plates are in fair demand at current rates. The latest American accounts are not favourable to an advance. Copper is not so well enquired for, there being an anxiety evinced to sell parcels in second hands. Lead is in good request, and the price of pig-lead especially has an upward tendency. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton.—Tin: Common block, 126*l.* per ton; common bar, 127*l.*; refined block, 133*l.*—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 32*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* per box; coke, IC, 25*s.* 6*d.* to 27*s.*—Lead: English sheet, 23*l.* per ton; English pig, 22*l.*—Copper: Cake and tile, 112*l.* 10*s.* per ton; best selected, 115*l.* 10*s.* per ton; sheathing and bolt, 1*s.* 0*d.* per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10*d.* per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30*s.* to 40*s.* per ton; spring, 18*l.* to 24*l.*; cast and shear, 50*l.* to 60*l.* per ton.

GLASGOW, FEB. 3.—As was anticipated, the market for Scotch pig-iron has gradually given way during the last fortnight. The price went as low as 53*s.*, and has since remained quiet at that, with a fair amount of business doing. No. 1, g.m.b., 52*s.*; No. 1, Gartsherrie, 53*s.* 3*d.*—Shipments: Foreign, 1610 tons; coastwise, 5690 tons—7300 tons, against 10,514 tons last year.

NEW YORK, JAN. 18.—Scotch pig-iron has been in good demand, and the stock on hand has been much reduced, the price for the best brands remaining unaltered; we note sales of 200 tons, at \$52-50 to \$26. There has been considerable enquiry for bars, and sales have taken place in both English and Sweden: 100 tons of English refined sold at \$55-50. Tin was inactive, and prices remained without alteration, the latest quotation being for Banca 29 1/2 c, and Straits 29 c, to 30 c, cash. Tin plates con-

tinued dull, and sales unimportant, \$9-25 being asked for 1-3 X, and \$7-25 c, at six months, for IC coke. For copper there had been considerable enquiry, and prices for new sheathing were very firm, and sales of 10,000 lbs. of Baltimore had been effected at 23 1/2 c. cash. For old copper there had been more enquiry; we note sales of 23,000 lbs., at 21 1/2 c. to 22 1/2 c. cash. Lead was in good demand, full prices being realised, and the market showing an upward tendency. We observe sales of 500 tons of Spanish and German, at \$5-53 to \$5-62 1/2; 65 tons of San Andres, at \$5-75; and 25 tons of Mexican, at \$5-55, cash. Bar, pipe, and sheet continue steady, at 6 c. cash. For spelter there has been but very little enquiry, the quotation being 5 1/2 c. to 5 1/4 c, at six months.

BOSTON, JAN. 20.—On the 10th inst. we advised you of a strong upward tendency of the market in mining shares. The movement has been well sustained, and most of the quotations exhibit a considerable advance over the prices of that date. The money market is more active, without change of rates. Ingot copper, 23 1/2 to 23 1/4 c, cash. Foreign advices indicate a further advance in price.

Although rumours of wars on the Continent, and a fear on all sides that we may be drawn into collision with one power or another, affect people's minds, and prevent their speculating, except for a "fall," we find the MINING MARKET was well supported during the greater part of the week, and a good demand for leading mines existed. Before the close, however, shares in many cases were flatter, and a greater desire exhibited to sell. Lead and tin mines are best supported, as apprehensions exist that copper may slightly decline. Lead containing good quantities of silver is in great request, and one mine has lately sold a parcel as high as 28*l.* per ton. Rosewarne shares have been very largely dealt in, and advanced to 75, but owing to a few sellers appearing, and an attempt to run them down, the price receded, and left off at 55; the bottom level, the 80 east, is worth 20*l.* per fm.; the 80 west, 6*l.* to 7*l.*; great interest attaches to cutting the lode in the 70 in about a week, which may again cause a great rise in shares.

In reference to the remarks more than once made by us of late as to the difficulty of obtaining information from the Rosewarne United Mine, the purser (Mr. Huthnance) has written a letter, which will be found in another column. That gentleman asks, what "right or authority" the *Mining Journal* has to any "official reports" in preference to the shareholders, and in opposition to the established plan of the leading mines, whose agents, he says, "prudently abstain" from giving their reports, as they might "become the subjects of gambling speculation." "Why, then," asks Mr. Huthnance, "do we not demand from other agents official reports," instead of "honouring the Rosewarne United agents exclusively with our notice?" agents, as he says, who are so ready to respond to all the enquiries of the shareholders! and who "adopt the principle, in common with the leading mines of the county, that information respecting any serious changes or fluctuations in the prospects of the undertaking belongs exclusively to the shareholders." "Much more," as Mr. Huthnance truly remarks, "might be said on this head." But it is time for us to say that the object of the *Mining Journal* in publishing reports, and remarking upon them, is to give the earliest information to all the shareholders, and so prevent "gambling speculation," which, by a system of exclusiveness, is confined to a few, at the expense of many. Agents of mines, even of the "leading and most influential," are becoming fully alive to the necessity of furnishing reports, and know besides that they not only serve the interests of the out-adventurers, but advance their own characters and position by showing they have nothing to conceal, and no wish to benefit themselves by possessing and using exclusive information. Why we singled out Rosewarne United for our remarks was simply because repeated complaints had been made to us by distant shareholders that they could obtain no information from the mine, that applications to the purser had remained unanswered, and that more than one agent sent to inspect had been treated with incivility. In the meantime a great demand sprung up for shares, and, in ignorance of the real state of the mine, several shareholders sold. We are willing to believe that Mr. Huthnance was ignorant that one of the agents wrote privately to friends in Cornwall, some time ago, of the improvements in the mine; but, as purser, he cannot be ignorant that while a large number of shares have been sold by distant shareholders, most of the shares so sold have been purchased by parties in Cornwall; and whilst, therefore, he is so apprehensive that a publication of "official reports" in the *Mining Journal* would create "gambling speculation" to the prejudice of the shareholders, he loses sight of the fact that the plan the agents have pursued in withholding public information has given rise, only nearer home, to the very evil he would deprecate, and to the "prejudice" of those on whose behalf we have complained. Some of the latter are also shareholders in the "leading" mines, and, perhaps, their feelings may have been influenced in some measure by the contrast afforded in the different treatment they have always received from the "leading" agents. Did any shareholder ever apply to the respected purser of Basset, and other leading mines, without receiving the greatest courtesy and attention? We venture to say, "No," and will add that, generally speaking, the "leading" agents are ever ready to give the shareholders—their employers—all the information they require. In July of last year, when Rosewarne were 12*l.* to 14*l.* per share, we called attention to them, and stated the mine was beginning to improve, and we have since endeavoured (no thanks to the agents) to keep its position and prospects properly before the public, and the result shows that we have been right. United Mines, 120 to 130; at the meeting, on the 1st, the accounts showed a profit of 2206*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* on the two months, and a dividend of 1200*l.* (3*s.* per share) declared, besides paying 1000*l.* towards "Consols loss"—a loss which requires a little more explanation—the out-adventurers having been under the impression that all claims on the part of Consols had been charged up and paid. Wheel Margaret shares have been in great request, and the price advanced to 72 1/2; the next dividend, it is expected, will exceed 5*l.* per share. Providence Mines also dealt in, and price leaves off at 71 to 73. East Trefusis largely dealt in at 5 1/2 to 6, and still in demand. Herodfoot, 8*l.* to 9; at the meeting, on Wednesday next, the accounts will show a balance of 1416*l.* assets over every liability charged up to the end of December, and a dividend of 12*s.* 6*d.* per share is anticipated; the finances are, as it will be seen, in a good position; the mine looks well, with increasing reserves, and a proposition will be made to divide the shares into 4096ths. North Roskear, 22 1/2 to 25, and mine improved. Rosewarne and Herland, 10 to 11; West Par Consols, 15*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.*; Par Consols, 16 to 17. Wheel Buller shares have been done as low as 120 this week, but a sudden demand sprung up, and they leave off at 125 to 130. Ding Dong shares, which a few weeks ago were sellers at 4, have advanced to 13, 14, buyers; one or two good improvements having taken place, and the price of tin very much in favour of the mine. Wheel Kitty (Lelant) shares have advanced from 9 to 11, 11 1/2, owing to a discovery, it is said, on the south lode. Wheel Basset, 225 to 230; at the meeting, a dividend of 6*l.* per share was declared. East Basset has been done at 205, but leave off at 195 to 200. Carn Brea, 67 1/2 to 72 1/2; the old mine is again at the head of the ticketing list for copper, and with 90 tons of tin in addition; a profit of nearly 3000*l.* will be made for the two months. North Trelawny done at 17*s.* to 18*s.* Cook's Kitchen have been in demand at 5 1/2 to 6. Great Treveddoo, 4 to 5, and business doing; the mine has been placed under new management, and by vigorous prosecution is expected to take a good place among tin mines, and without any further calls being required. Old Tolgas, 27 1/2 to 30. Wheel Crebor, 4 to 5; and we are glad to find a resolution has been come to to sink Cock's shaft with all speed into the ore ground dipping east from Kelly's shaft on the lode, which at about that shaft yielded 30,000*l.* profit, and on the new lode discovered by the present company, and from which 50 tons of copper ore were sampled last week, and will be sold during the present month. Marke Valley shares have been more freely offered at 2 1/2 to 3; Alfred Consols, 8 to 8 1/2; Bedford United, 7 1/2 to 7 1/4; Craddock Moor, 29 to 30; Drakewell, 32*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.* The finances of the company are now in a good position, and the mine making profits. East Providence, 4 to 5; Great Alfred, 2 1/2 to 3; Great Wheel Vor, 8*s.* to 10*s.*; Kelly Bray, 2 1/2 to 3; Lady Bertha, 16*s.* to 17*s.* Wheel Trelawny, 32 1/2 to 33 1/2, ex-dividend; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit of 2670*l.* on the quarter, and a dividend and bonus, together 2*l.* per share (or 2080*l.*), was declared, leaving balance in hand 1489*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* The mine is looking well, and likely to continue large dividends, which is satisfactory to us, as, about twelve months ago, we specially recommended the mine in this place, when shares were at 24*l.* each, and we stated "They must advance," since then 7*l.* per share has been declared in dividends. Wheel Margery, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; North Crofty, 2 1/2 to 3; North Robert, 2 1/2 to 3; Pendean, 5 to 5 1/2; South Cundurrow, 11*s.* to 13*s.*; St. Ives Consols, 65 to 70; St. Day United, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* Tincrofts have advanced to 4 1/2; and a dividend of 5*s.* per share has been declared. Tolcarne, 18*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.*; Tolvadden, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2;

Vale of Towry, 12s. to 13s.; West Caradon, 65 to 67½; West Seton, not quite so firm, at 325 to 330; Wheel Addams, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Wheel Charlotte, 17 to 20; Wheel Edwards, 23 to 24; Wheel Mary Ann, 48 to 49; Wheel Wrey, 2½ to 2½; Ludcott advanced to 2½. Mold Mining Company, ½ to ½; South Caradon Wheel Hooper, 20s. to 20s.; Redmoor, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Wheel Unity Consols, 1. New Treleigh, ½; from a special inspection of the mine, we are glad to perceive the prospects are good, and the shares worth looking after. Gernick, 1; the lode in the 26 end is 4 feet wide, and very promising. North Dolcoath, 5½; next week, we understand, about 10000. worth of silver will be sold. East Russell, 7 to 7½; the north part of the lode in the 88 has not yet been reached, but a rise in the back of the 66 is worth 20s. per fm. Tamar Consols, 26s. to 28s., and rather flatter; but the mine is now yielding good profits. North Downs, 3½ to 3½; this mine has also been specially inspected, and the report is of a very satisfactory character, both as to its present state and manner of working it. Tehidy, 1½ to 1½; no call at the last meeting, and mine looking well.

In the COAL MARKET, during the past week, a great improvement has taken place, there being a steady demand for every description of house coals. On Monday and Wednesday, out of the 212 ships at market only 37 were left unsold; the prices were—Best Wallsend, 17s. to 17s. 9d.; second quality ditto, 15s. 6d. to 17s.; manufacturers', 12s. to 14s. 6d.; and Hartley's, 15s. Yesterday an advance of 3d. per ton took place in house qualities, while for manufacturers' and Hartley's there was very little enquiry, previous prices being with difficulty obtained: 127 ships were at market, of which number 102 were sold, the closing quotations being—Best Wallsend, 17s. 6d. to 18s.; second quality ditto, 15s. 9d. to 17s. 3d.; manufacturers' and Hartley's, 12s. to 15s.; and steam coals, 21s.

COAL EXPORTS IN 1858.—Messrs. W. and H. Laird and Co., Liverpool, in their Export Coal Circular, state that the total exports of coal from Great Britain during the year 1858 were 6,077,863 tons, showing a decrease, as compared with the year 1857, of 148,187 tons. The exports were as follows:—From the Northern ports, 3,592,206 tons; from the Yorkshire ports, 253,640 tons; from Liverpool, 467,478 tons; from the Severn ports, 1,382,277 tons; and from the Scotch ports, 382,262 tons. There was a decrease on the year at all the ports except the Yorkshire ports, where the increase over the year 1857 was 22,785 tons. The total exports for December were 381,077 tons.

CONTRACTS FOR COAL.—The Admiralty require tenders for 3500 tons of South Wales coal, for Gibraltar, also for 3000 tons of South Wales coal, for Trincomalee.—The Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital require tenders for 2700 tons of Stewart, Haswell, Hetton, or Son. Hetton coal.

In SALTPETRE, during the past week, but very little has been doing, holders for the most part demanding advanced prices. We observe sales of 750 bags of Bengal, 3½ per cent. refraction, 43s.; 84 per cent. refraction, 41s.; 64 per cent. refraction, 41s. 6d.; and 11½ per cent. refraction, 40s. We also note sales of 608 bags Madras, at improved rates, the quotations being—20 per cent. refraction, 38s.; 17½ per cent. refraction, 38s. 6d.; and 11½ per cent. refraction, 39s. During the week 388 tons have been landed, and 230 tons delivered, leaving the amount in stock 3668 tons, against 5956 tons at the same period last year.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3787 tons of ore were sold, realising 24,661 11s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 138s. 19s.; average produce, 64; average price per ton, 6l. 10s.; quantity of fine copper, 252 tons 7 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Jan. 6.....	3559	1218 0	7 7	£7 9 0	£100 15
" 13.....	3862	146 12	6 6	6 2 0	101 0
" 20.....	4428	146 10	5 5	5 15 6	99 4
" 27.....	3534	141 19	6 6	6 6 0	97 10
Feb. 3.....	3787	138 19	6 6	6 10 0	97 15

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 1l. 6s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 7d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 1l. 2s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 4d.

At Liverpool, on Saturday, Messrs. Dicksons, Boardman, and Co. sampled about 418 tons of copper ore and regulus, ex Ferris, from Valparaiso, for sale on Thursday—Lot 1 about 65 tons copper ore, lot 2 about 65 tons, lot 3 about 65 tons, lot 4 about 64 tons, and lot 5 about 64 tons copper ore, lot 6 about 48 tons copper regulus, and lot 7 about 47 tons ditto.

Wheel Bassett bi-monthly account showed—Labour cost, 2807 12s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 639 18s. 7d.; dues, 478 7s. 3d.; income tax, 184 6s. 3d.; 4107 4s. 7d.—Copper ore sold, 6524 12s. 6d.; tin, 605 17s. 9d.; discounts, 101 1s. 3d.; profit on the two months, 3033 6s. 5d.; balance last account, 1461 15s. 10d. A dividend of 3073 (6s. per share) was declared. Capt. Richards and Pope reported that the mines and pits were looking well, and producing fair quantities of copper and tin. The copper credits for the next account will be about 8000. above the present.

At the United Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 899 18s. 11d.; copper ore sold, 8108 3s. 7d.; tin, 1307 10s. 8d.; sundries, 232 6s. 9d.; sundries, 463 17s. 9d. 9850 10s. 10d.—Mine cost, Nov. and Dec., 2810 8s. 8d.; tributors' balances, 1118 16s. 9d.; dues, 283 14s. 10d.; merchants' bills, rent, &c., 2518 5s. 8d.; leaving credit balance, 3102 15s. 9d. Upon the two months' working there was a profit of 2206 6s. 10d. A dividend of 1020 (3s. per share) was declared, with 1000 applied to account of Consols loss, left 902 15s. 9d. to be carried to next account. Captain J. Dwyer reported the four engines in the United Mines to be going 23 strokes per minute.

At Wheel Buller meeting, on Jan. 18, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 291 9s. 1d.; copper ore and tin (deducting dues and 4000 charged on account of last meeting), 3252 17s. 4d.; sundries, 174 6s. 4d.; 3126 13s. 4d.—Mine cost, Nov., 1144 9s. 1d.; Dec., 1140 13s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 614 14s. 9d.; income tax, 381 17s. 4d.; leaving credit balance, 1768 6s. 2d. The profit on the two months' working was 2911 9s. A dividend of 768 (3s. per share) was declared. The agent's report was considered favourable.

At Wheel Trelawny quarterly meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. Philip in the chair), the statements of accounts showed—Balance from Aug., 1220 3s. 1d.; ore sold, &c., 6424 3s. 4d.; 9444 11s. 5d.—Labour cost, &c., 5753 14s. 3d.; Messrs. West and Son, for new boiler, 921 6s. A dividend and bonus of 2080 (2s. per share) was declared, and balance carried forward to next account, 1480 11s. 2d. The captains reported that the lode in the 182 north was worth 12s. per fm.; in the same level south, 8s. per fm.; the wine sinking through the lode from the 142 to the 152, 15s. per fm.; the 142 north, 14s. per fm.; the 152, north of Chipendale's shaft, 8s. per fm.; the wine sinking under this level, 14s. per fm.; the 120 north, 8s. per fathom; the 142, on south mine, 9s. per fm.; the 130, 8s. per fm.; the 107 north, 5s. per fm. The stops and pitches are producing much as usual.

The Tincroft Mining Company, on Thursday, declared their twenty-third dividend, of 5s. per share.

At Devon and Cornwall United Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. S. S. Bastard in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last audit, 524 7s.; ore sold, &c., 1562 18s. 4d.; 2097 13s. 4d.—Mine cost, &c., 1534 14s. 2d.; leaving balance in favour of adventures, 863 9s. 2d. A dividend of 2s. 6d. (509s. 10s.) per share was declared. Capt. T. Nell reported the mines in the back of Bastard's level to be worth 6 tons of ore per fathom. Midway level, during the past three months, has been driven rather more than 20 fathoms, 10 fathoms of which has produced saving work for copper ore. The stops in the back of this level are worth 8 tons of ore per fathom. The stops in the deep adit level, William and Mary Lode, produce 5 tons of ore per fathom. The wine in the bottom of this level has produced from 3 to 8 tons of ore per fathom, the latter being its present value. The total number of hands employed on the mine is 141. They sampled on Friday last (computed) 150 tons of ore.

At Swanpool meeting, on Jan. 12 (Capt. Todd in the chair), a statement of account, showing a balance against the adventures of 1780 3s. 2d., was presented, to meet which a call of 10s. per share was made. Mr. B. Todd reported that since the 9th November he had reduced the fumes obtained from the ore, and got from them 16 tons of soft lead; he had also smelted 80 tons of ore by the new process, which has produced 11 tons 10 cwt. worth with the silver (from assay) 33s. per ton. On the erection of another furnace he should be able to get through 200 tons of ore per month, which will produce from 25 to 30 tons, of the average value of 32s. per ton.

At Ribden Mine extraordinary general meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. S. Richmond in the chair), a copy of the accounts had been forwarded to the shareholders, which it was not intended should be passed at this meeting, the object being to appoint a time for the annual meeting, which it was ultimately resolved should be held on the second Wednesday in August in each year. A satisfactory report from Dr. J. W. Watson was read, which will be found in another column. Capt. Nines stated that he had made some copper ore, but did not think it advisable to do so until the machinery was completed, when he hoped to sample regularly.

At North Pool Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Mine cost from May to Oct., 1482 2s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 815 7s. 3d.; doctor and club, 272 6s. 4d.; copper ore, 4s. 9d.; materials, 271 10s. 14s.; calls 1250 17s.; leaving debit balance, 801 16s. 8d. It was agreed that the balance should be divided, and collected from the adventures. It was resolved—That the operations in the eastern part of the mine, below the 72, be discontinued, excepting a cross-cut in the 96 south, by the sumpten; that the materials be drawn up to the 96; and the cross-cut at the 72 be continued south to cut the lode.

At West Par Consols Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Mitchell in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1354 14s. 10d. The balance of liabilities over assets was 364 11s. Since last meeting the liabilities had been decreased 200l. A vote of thanks was passed to Capt. Webb. Details of proceedings in another column.

At Wheel Damsel meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the six months ending December showed—Mine cost, 1635 11s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 591 16s. 9d.; doctor's fees, 8s. 9d.; rent of stamps, 45 16s. 8d.; 2281 5s. 11d.—Black tin sold, 2972 6s. 4d.; copper ore, 4s. 9d.; materials, 271 10s. 14s.; calls 1250 17s.; leaving debit balance, 1115 5s. 7d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The purser was authorised to take legal measures to recover all costs in arrears. Capt. W. Johns having been appointed managing agent at West Caradon, it was resolved that Capt. J. Blamey be appointed in his stead, at 8s. 6s. per month.

At Hington Down Consols meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 574 19s. 6d.; copper ore sold, and carriage, 1082 11s. 5d.; calls received, 354 2s. 1811 11s. 11d.—Mine cost, Nov., 507 18s. 4d.; Dec., 503 18s. 5d.; merchants' bills, Aug. 120 9s. 3d.; Sept. 124 14s.; Oct., 137 14s.; Nov. 180 15s. 2d.; Duchs duce, 69 3s. 1d.; office expenses, 37 2s. 6d.; discount, 13s. 2d.; leaving balance, 89 11s. A call of 1s. per share was made. Capt. W. Richards reported that about 300 tons of ore, of similar quality to the last, may be calculated upon for the next sampling. Mr. Laws was appointed secretary; and the meeting was of opinion that there is no necessity for three agents at the mine, and that the purser's salary of 10l. 10s. per month was excessive. The question of agency charges was referred to the committee, with power to make such reductions as they might deem desirable.

At East Tamar Consols meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 245 4s. 9d.; lead ore sold, Sept., 390 4s. 9d.; Dec., 437 2s. 5d.; floor-sprawl sold, 432 7s. 7d.; calls received, 611 12s. 11d.; 1677 11s. 6d.; mine cost, Sept., 236 2s. 10d.; Oct., 204 13s. 4d.; Nov., 244 8s. 3d.; Dec., 246 7s. 10s. office expenses and banker's commission, 31 17s. 9d.; merchants' bills, June, 44 10s. 3d.; July, 45 11s. 11d.; Aug., 57 18s. 8d.; Sept., 44 19s. 2d.; Oct., 43 16s. 11d.; leaving credit balance, 470 17s. 4d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made.—Capt. Wolfenden reported that the mine was in the best of health, and that the productivity of the lode at Tremayne was not able to sample at the time expected, but hope to have 30 tons ready by the end of the month. The pit work and machinery are in perfect order, and the mine altogether in good working condition.

At Drake Walls Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Bayly in the chair), the accounts showed—Tin ores and sundries, 7754 12s. 8d.; balance against the mine, 60 3s. 8d.; labour cost and sundries, 7814 16s. 4d.; profit and loss account shows balance last year, 550 9s. 8d.; loss as above, 60 3s. 8d.; against calls received, 640 17s.; leaving a balance of assets over liabilities, 296 6s. 8d. The captain's report was read, and is very satisfactory, and the mine is said to be looking very well.

At Killebreath Mine meeting, on Jan. 29, the accounts showed—Mine cost to end of Dec., 1858, 89 8s. 6d.—Calls received, 82 11s. 1d.; leaving balance due, 6 17s. 5d. The accounts were received and entered in the Cost-book. It was resolved, "That as Capt. Martyn is satisfied of the existence of the main part of the lode, south of our present level, he be requested to proceed with a cross-cut in that direction as rapidly as possible."

At Rosewarne Consols meeting, on Wednesday, a call of 7s. per share was made, which would pay everything up to the end of last year. Capt. Richards and Hollow reported very fully on the mine, and it was considered that the company would be great gainers by the grant from the Rev. H. Peter, and pay costs in future.

At Blwich Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. F. Dorrington in the chair), the statement of accounts showed—Cash received on account of call, 645 19s.; ores sold, 571 19s.; 1217 18s.—Labour cost, 1086 2s. 5d.; royalty, 81 9s. 2d.; London office expenses, &c., 38 6s. 11d.; leaving balance in favour of the mine, 134 8s. 6d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, and the committee re-elected for the next three months. A very satisfactory report was read, which will be found in another column.

At East Rosewarne Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Rowlands in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 79 15s. 7d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, Sept., 235 2s. 4d.; Oct., 229 15s. 10d.; Nov., 245 15s. 5d.; 794 9s. 2d.—Calls received, 625 17s.; tin ore sold, 18 9s. 5d.; silver ore sold, 18 15s. 10d.; copper ore sold, 26 14s. 10d.; leaving debit balance, 37 9s. 1d. A call of 2s. per share was made. A detailed report of the meeting will be found in another column.

At Wheel Tehidy meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Rougier in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 527 6s. 3d.; mine cost and merchants' bills, Sept., 130 3s. 8d.; Oct., 159 8s.; Nov., 160 15s. 10d.; paid royalty to Oct., 132 16s. 1d.; advance on tribute, 80 10s.; interest and commission, 23 17s. 6d.; sundries, 12 7s. 8d.; 222 6s. 11s.—Calls received, 547 6s.; copper ore sold, Oct., 106 11s. 10d.; ditto Dec., 203 1s. 9d.; tin sold, 11 10s.; leaving debit balance, 367 5s. 5d. Capt. John Pope reported that the mine has been producing on tribute, from 10s. to 15s. 1d. He has recommended draining the water to the 70, on the eastern lode, and driving east and west, as they had gone through a very promising lode in the 60 for several fms. in length of good ore, producing in the bottom of the level from 2 to 3 tons per fm.

At Wheel Trumble meeting, on Jan. 25, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 81 13s. 9d.; labour cost for four months, 420 12s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 77 13s. 4d.; 579 18s. 11d.—Overcharged to Alfred Consols, 81 5s. 10d.; calls received, 512 17s.; leaving debit balance, 596 4s. 1d. A call of 1l. per share was made, payable forthwith. Capt. Thomas Trelease reported that the prospects on the north lode at the horse engine-shaft were very encouraging so far as laid open, and it deserved a spirited trial.

At the Levant Mineral meeting, held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday (Mr. F. Anstruther in the chair), the report (which was read by Mr. E. J. Cole, the secretary) stated that the directors had not seen any indications of dissatisfaction on the part of the proprietors. The auditors had fully examined the accounts of the company, but the books were still open for further investigation if shareholders thought it necessary. The directors recommended the shareholders not to concur in the appointment of the proposed committee, but to wait the consideration of the directors and auditors' report, which would be presented at the next general meeting, in March. In anticipation of that report the directors deemed it right to acquaint the proprietors that the result of the company's operations for the six months ending Dec., 1858, would justify the continuance of the same rate of dividend as was declared at the last meeting—10 per cent.—The Chairman, after a few introductory observations, observed that a proprietor (Mr. Draper) had recently addressed a circular to the directors, which contained serious allegations against the honesty and fidelity of the directors, and that he had received, however, that no reply had been made to the circular, and that he was anxious to withdraw all the imputations contained in the letter to which he had referred.—Mr. Draper disavowed any intention on his part of imputing to the directors any impropriety whatever.—During the conversation which ensued it appeared that the proprietors who had signed the requisition had conferred with the directors subsequent to the convening of that meeting, with a view, if possible, to arrange the matters in dispute. It was then proposed "That Messrs. Cleland, Anderson, and T. A. Hankey be appointed to confer with the directors on the present and future prospects of the company, and that they do examine the accounts from the formation of the company to the present time, and report thereon to an extraordinary general meeting."—A shareholder asserted that although there were no assets the directors had declared dividends, and in fact, were then about to pursue a like course, although their shares were at a discount in the market.—The Chairman, on the part of the directors, expressed his readiness to concur in the resolution proposed, provided the requisition was withdrawn. The directors courted publicity, and an investigation in all matters relating to the company. The result of the auditors' examination of the accounts showed an available divisible balance of 3626 17s. 6d., from which 2448 17s. 6d. had been appropriated to the payment of a dividend. The directors, of whom hold shares equal to one-third of the requisition, had not only reduced expenses, but had relinquished their own remuneration.—Mr. Hankey suggested that the requisition should be withdrawn.—After some conversation, in which Mr. Thistlethwaite and others took part, the requisition was withdrawn, and the resolution previously proposed being then put from the chair, seconded by Mr. Cater, was put and unanimously carried.

At the Peel River Land and Mineral Company meeting, to be held on Feb. 11, the report will state that the gold field accounts vary but little from previous reports, as far as regards any material revenue, although showing some slight increase. A discovery had been made, which it was hoped would have led to more important results. From one spot a party of diggers extracted 221 ozs. of gold; they subsequently obtained 100 ozs. more, but all further attempts had so far failed. The quartz vein, mentioned in the last report as being leased, had failed in fairly remunerating the directors, arising from the high price of labour rather than from any want of value in the mineral, as the returns give an average of 3 ozs. 3 dwts. per ton. The leases had sunk a shaft 50 ft. deep, and were still prosecuting their research. The following licenses had been issued during the half-year ending June 30—243 monthly licenses, at 1l. 243l.; 26 half-monthly, 10s.; 132 3d. River Bed, 10s.; 66 quartz, 10s.; 281 17s. 6d. producing for the six months, 3060l. The accounts have been received, and are considered satisfactory.

Our Sheffield correspondents (Messrs. Smith) report a continued flatness in the mining share market, the price of lead having improved not producing any material effect. Eyan shares have been sold very largely of late, at prices fluctuating from 24 to 26, and, on the whole, have been well bought; no change of importance is expected in this mine for six months, during part of which time they intend to sink 10 fms. deeper. Chapel Dale shares have been done at par. North Derbyshire done several times at 1½, and the prospects of the mine improved. Peak Forest rather flatter, and sellers at 1½ prem. Mill Dam firm, at 1s. 6d. to par.

In Foreign Mine Shares, scarcely any transactions have been effected at the Stock Exchange during the week, and the only official quotation of business done was in Linares, at 8½.

In Colonial Mining Shares, there was similar inactivity, except in those of the North Rhine Copper, which were in demand. The following were the only transactions at the Stock Exchange during the week—Bon Accord, at par to ¼ pm.; General Mining, 1½ pm.; North Rhine Copper of South Australia, ¼ to ½ pm.; Port Phillip, ½ dis.; Worthing, 7s. 6d. to 8s.

LEEDS, JAN. 3.—The Mining Market continues heavy, very little business doing. Craven Moor, 11 to 12; Hebdon Moor, 2 to 2½; Merrifield and Yorkshire Mining Company's shares rather lower.

YORKSHIRE.—Burhill Mining Company, Greenhow Hill, Nidderdale, and adjoining Craven Moor Mines.—Two workmen took a four months' contract, or ore bargain, from this company at 3s. 6d. a bag, which extends to March next. At a depth of 5 yards from the surface, they came to lead. During the last month they got upwards of 150 bins of lead ore, and last week they got 7 bins of ore out in 3½ hours. This mine is on the estate of Mr. John York, Beverley Hall, near Patey Bridge.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Settling Stones Mine, near Haydon Bridge: The vein in the Yrns bottom limestone, upon which they have been working for some time, and which has been very productive in lead, has improved, and promises increased riches to the proprietors. This mine has left a clear profit of from 3000l. to 4000l. during the last year.—Stoney Crag: This mine, adjoining Settling Stones, and working upon the same run of vein, is also beginning to do well, they having cut into solid lead about 2 ft. wide.

CUMBERLAND.—A meeting of Wheel Henry (Helvellyn) Lead Mining Company was held in Leeds, on Jan. 26. There was a good attendance of shareholders present. Capt. Mose attended to report upon and explain the practical position of the mine, and to confer with them as to its future. Mr. Travers Smith appeared for the official manager; Messrs. Freshfield for a large body of contributors; and Messrs. Linklater for contributors. After some discussion, it was arranged that the claims of the creditors in question should be heard by the Master of the Rolls, so as to avoid the expense and inconvenience of an action at common law. On Thursday several contributors were placed on the list. Mr. Sewell, jun., stated that he had put on the file answers from the directors to Mr. Crosskill's statements, and applied for leave, on behalf of Mr. Schneider, to give further answer to Mr. Crosskill. The application was adjourned. There is again some gleam of hope in this awful litigation, as the Chief Clerk has ap-

pointed Tuesday next to consider the important offer of Mr. Schneider, when, if the shareholders appear and support the application, it may be approved by the Court. There are, however, several actions and appeals now going on.

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THE METAL TRADE OF LIVERPOOL.

Imports of ores, &c., at LIVERPOOL during the month of January, 1859.

Date.	Ship.	Where from.	Cop. ore.	Cop. Reg.	Pig lead.	Lead ore.
Jan. 5	Milan	Leghorn	30	—	—	—
" 10	Resolute	New York	55	22	—	—
" 10	Margaret	Kinsambo	4	—	—	—
" 11	Gannet	Rotterdam	—	40	—	—
" 13	Swan	Seville	—	—	640 pigs.	—
" 14	Ellen Owens	Malaga	165	—	—	300 tons.
" 17	Lebanon	Salonica	—	—	—	80 pigs.
" 20	Richard Tredwen	Malaga	—	—	896 "	—
" 22	Harmonie	Ditto	—	—	1236 "	—
" 26	Grace	Seville	35	—	—	—
" 26	Hendrika Jantina	Malaga	—	—	754 "	—
" 27	Neptune	New York	—	—	—	22
" 28	De Wit Clinton	Ditto	100	—	—	—
" 31	Lumley	Chamela	10	—	—	20
" 31	Lumley	Chamela	390	—	—	—

[No bar copper or silver ore was imported this month.]

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Sold on January 28.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Laxey	100	£22 5 6	Adam Eytton.
Wheel Wrey Consols	43	18 8 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
South Garrae	19 13	6	Panther Co.
ditto	10	9 5 0	J. T. Trellis's Trustees.
Tincroft	11	67 10 0	Blascoe and Co.
ditto	11	67 10 0	Enthoven & Sons.
Particulars of sale of 380 tons lead ore, by the MINERA MINING COMPANY, on Feb. 3.			
Lot 1	110	£14 12 0	Adam Eytton.
" 2	110	14	Newton and Walker.
" 3	106	14 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
" 4	39	14 15 0	Panther Lead Co.
" 5	13	14 5 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
" 6	2	15 1 0	ditto

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Sold on January 28.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Peel-an-drea	3 12 2	£79 15 0	£289 4	Harvey & Co.
ditto	8 3 1 2	72 15 0	593 17	ditto
ditto	2 13 13	61 0 0	162 15	4
Gt. Wh. Fortune	12 7 0	4	970 12	7-Mellancroft.
Gt. Wh. Busy	13 17 3	0	940 17	6
ditto	1 1 23	45 0 0	48 16	9
Wendron Consols	18 9	23	1413	7 10

BLENDE.

BLENDE.				
Particulars of sale of 60 tons of blende, by the MINERA MINING COMPANY, on Feb. 3.				
	Tons.	Price.	Purchasers.	
LOT 1	20	£4 13 0	Vivian & Sons.	
" 2	20	4 12 9	R. C. & W. Wright.	
" 3	20	4 13 6	W. Kenrick.	

COPPER ORES.

Sampled January 19, and sold at Tab's Hotel, Redruth, February 3.

Samples January 19, and sold at 1200's Auction, Sydney, February 20.					
Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
West Seton	90	£3 0 0	Wheel Bassett	29	£15 6 6
ditto	82	7 5 6	ditto	2	64 1 6
ditto	74	7 4 6	Condurow	60	3 11 6
ditto	64	6 10 6	ditto	5	4 2 0
ditto	68	15 3 6	ditto	45	9 14 6
ditto	61	5 5 6	ditto	45	5 13 6
ditto	60	6 2 6	ditto	35	0 19 0
ditto	58	6 2 6	ditto	82	8 1 0
ditto	42	3 3 0	ditto	8	30 18 6
Wheel Clifford	95	6 3 6	South Tolgus	76	4 15 6
ditto	73	5 3 6	ditto	63	4 11 0
ditto	70	4 16 6	ditto	58	10 0 0
ditto	68	6 12 6	East Pool	49	6 15 6
ditto	60	4 0 6	ditto	43	4 10 6
ditto	30	2 5 0	ditto	30	4 19 6
ditto	29	3 2 6	ditto	30	0 18 0
ditto	20	4 4 6	East Wheel Bassett	42	15 7 6
New Engine Ore	44	4 14 6	ditto	33	17 2 6
ditto	11	0 3 0	ditto	32	18 5 6
South Frances	60	6 16 0	ditto	23	19 16 6
ditto	57	6 1 6	ditto	17	6 6 6
ditto	55	11 15 0	ditto	10	6 9 6
ditto	52	9 1 0	Wheel Seton	20	4 16 6
ditto	50	12 4 6	Pennant Cove	70	6 10 6
ditto	45	12 5 6	ditto	25	2 4 6
ditto	46	11 7 6	ditto	17	2 2 6
ditto	45	6 12 6	ditto	15	0 19 6
ditto	35	4 17 6	Dolcoath	43	3 2 6
ditto	22	4 1 0	ditto	40	5 8 6
Tincroft	80	2 10 6	ditto	35	6 6 6
ditto	65	3 18 0	ditto	16	2 0 0
ditto	57	3 9 6	Cambarne Veau	67	2 16 6
ditto	47	4 6 6	ditto	53	8 11 6
ditto	37	4 18 6	Wheel Francis	8	5 11 6
ditto	34	7 3 0	Trevoile	88	3 19 6
ditto	25	2 12 0	ditto	12	9 6 6
ditto	6	29 7 0	Duke of Cornwall	40	5 3 6
ditto	1	50 1 0	ditto	35	5 5 6
Wheel Bassett	55	5 17 6	South Crofty	42	5 10 6
ditto	54	5 14 0	ditto	28	1 19 6
ditto	52	7 19 6	North Pool	57	5 12 6
ditto	45	11 14 6	Cook's Kitchen	29	2 18 6
ditto	39	3 3 6	ditto	14	3 1 6
ditto	31	3 0 6	ditto	2	14 4 6
ditto	30	16 1 6	Wheel Maxwell	15	8 8 6

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1858,
BEING THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.
By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.
The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET to the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 2, 1858.
A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.
Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR,
published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, as interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.
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Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER AND THE YEAR ENDING 31st Dec., 1858, with Particulars of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Four Years, &c., and of SPECIAL REPORTS ON VARIOUS IMPORTANT MINES, IS NOW READY, price One Shilling, at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.
Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application.
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1850 TO 1st MAY, 1858, INCLUSIVE.
By R. TREDENNICK, Mining Engineer and Share Dealer, 4, Austinfriars, London.
1000 copies only are published, price bound 5s. per copy. Early application, to guard against disappointment, is earnestly requested.—Communications to be addressed to Editor of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

IS MINING FOR METALLIC ORES A LEGITIMATE AND PROFITABLE CHANNEL FOR INVESTMENT? OR IS IT NOT?
By JOHN ROBERT PIKE.
May be had gratis on application, either personally or by letter, at his offices, 3, New's-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

HANDBOOK OF RAILWAY LAW:
Containing the Public General Railway Acts from 1825 to 1858, inclusive, and Statutes connected therewith.
By ARTHUR MOORE, Esq., Secretary of the Dublin and Wicklow and Kingston Railways; Author of *Compendium of Irish Poor Law*, &c.
Goes far to supply what has long been felt as a want alike by solicitors, managers, and all others interested in railway guidance or management, are lucidly explained in an elaborate introduction.—*Railway Times*, December 25.
This is a valuable work. It contains all the general Acts relating to railways, excellently arranged and indexed, and an introductory chapter, in which we find a good history of railways. Railway directors, officers, and shareholders, as well as professional men, will find this work of assistance to them.—*Herald*, December 25.
London: W. H. Smith and Son, 136, Strand, and Sackville-street, Dublin; Bradbury and Blacklock, Manchester.

THE COMMERCIAL AND TRADERS' LEGAL GUIDE.
By THOMAS HUGH MARKHAM, Esq., M.A., Barrister at Law of the Inner Temple.
London: Richardson Brothers, 23, Cornhill.

ON SYPHILIS. By C. F. MAUNDER, F.R.C.S., Demonstrator of Anatomy at Guy's Hospital, Demonstrator of Operative Surgery in Paris.
A translation of Ricord's recent Lectures, with a letter on "external division" of stricture, by the translator.
London: John Churchill, New Burlington-street, W.

Works published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

PRACTICAL TREATISE ON MINE ENGINEERING. By G. C. GREENWELL. In one vol., half-bound, £1 15s.; whole bound in Morocco, £3 10s. In two vols., half-bound, £3 3s.
TREATISE ON IRON METALLURGY. By S. B. ROGERS. £1 5s.
NEW GUIDE TO THE IRON TRADE, OR MILL MANAGERS' AND STOCK-TAKERS' ASSISTANT. By JAMES ROSE. 8s. 6d.
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ON COPPER SMELTING. By HYDE CLARKE, C.E. 1s.

Notices to Correspondents.

Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

COAL SEAMS.—As I perceive much useful information is occasionally communicated through your Journal in reply to the enquiries of correspondents, may I be permitted to ask if the *Almacoris Alinastrum*, or its genera, which is found in our modern canals and rivers, in many cases offering serious impediments to navigation, has been traced in the flora existing at the time of the formation of our coal beds?—OXFORD.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED MINES.—"A Shareholder" should forward his letter to Messrs. Hoppe and Boyle direct; they would be quite as likely to heed his advice by such a course as by addressing them through the Journal. The "feelings and conduct of lawyers" are not generally affected by anonymous writers.

MINE MANAGEMENT.—As an old miner, I must express my satisfaction at the proceedings at West Caradon meeting last week. From early associations, I am opposed to London management: gentlemen in the City know little practically of mining, and feel greater interest in the price of shares than in the proper development of the mine they are supposed to superintend. But here is a case in which the efficacy of the system can be tested. West Caradon has been removed from the old system to the new; let us judge from the result what advantage is gained. It was well suggested that, as a means of obtaining information as to the improvement effected under the new management, items of expenditure should be given in detail. This was a very wise proposition, and I trust the plan will be fully carried out. Whatever were the defects which caused the management to be removed, we could not complain of the accounts; they were all plainly and fully set forth, and every item shown. One excellent plan adopted by Mr. Crouch should not be lost sight of—that of advertising for materials; and I wish it was more generally adopted. That not only ensures an economical supply of good materials, but removes doubt and prevents jobbing.—A MINER.

CARWON HILL COPPER, LEAD, AND TIN MINING COMPANY, SOUTH TAWTON AND THROCKLEY, DEVON.—Can any of your readers give a five years' shareholder any information in respect to the position of the above company, and if there is any consolation for a neglected subscriber?—G.N.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—We cannot publish the letter from "A Shareholder in the Old Company" without the writer's name being attached.

THE NEW LINAIRIE MINING COMPANY.—Myself and many other shareholders subscribed nearly 30,000l. in 1833 to work these mines. The adventure proving unsuccessful, it was resolved to wind-up the company by selling the mine, with its machinery. We understand its disposal was effected, but from the day it was sold to this date no satisfactory information can be obtained as to whether anything is left to be divided, or when the shareholders are to be called together. This conduct on the part of the directors is most unaccountable, as great confidence was placed in their respectability. It is rumoured that there is money in hand sufficient to distribute 2s. per share, and it is to be hoped that a public meeting will be immediately called for the purpose of laying before it a statement of our affairs.—A SHAREHOLDER: London, Jan. 21.

In the Journal of last week, the manager of West Caradon Mine was named F. B. Pryor, and the St. Day United report was signed H. Pryor. In each case it should have been Francis Pryor.

WHEAL ADAMS.—The letter from Capt. Moore shall appear in next week's Journal.

MINING IN WALES.—I read with much interest and pleasure your remarks upon, and extracts from, Capt. Matthew Francis's Report on Lead Mining in Cardiganshire. I wonder much that none of our London "men of money," energy, &c., as they are known to be, do not turn their attention to the re-working of the rich mines in the vicinity of Mold, known as the Mold Mines, and comprising Gwynynydd, Yron Ymwyg, Cathole, Pwll-y-wheel, &c.,—mines which have paid thousands. They were stopped some eight or ten years ago, I believe, from the low price of ore, then about 7l. per ton. The best authority states that a fine run of ore was left in the Gwynynydd drivings; and this must be evident to any one acquainted with the place, lying as these mines do between Cordry Hendre on the north, and Maesysaf on the south, and these have been amply proved. The Yron Tass Company are proving their sett, and will I doubt not be successful. There is also abundance of copper in the neighbourhood full of excellent coal and ironstone; and all this mineral wealth connected (by rail to Chester) with the Great Western, London and North-Western, Holyhead, and Birmenshead lines. Thus, I cannot see why Flintshire should be behind Cardiganshire in mining. All that is required is capital (not large), spirit, energy, and good judgment; with these the returns would be speedy and good.—MINER.

MINING REVIEWS CONSIDERED AS A GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—I beg to inform your correspondent, "Profit and Loss," that in his statement in your last week's Journal he has not done justice to Wheal Sidney. He writes that in 1854 Wheal Sidney shares were 3l. each, now 17s. 6d. He should have stated also that in 1854 this mine was divided into 1024 shares only, now the number is 4096. The price named (17s. 6d.) is not fair, but below the market, and the mine looks better now than it did nine months since, when the shares were at 3s.—A SHAREHOLDER: Feb. 3.

Received.—J. Pearson (Merthyr)—Capt. Bennett—R. McD. (Bath)—J. F. (Lambeth)—M. F.—W. and D. (Birmingham)—Bristolian.

EARLY PUBLICATION OF THE MINING JOURNAL.—In compliance with the frequently expressed wish of many of our subscribers to receive the MINING JOURNAL on Saturday evening instead of Sunday morning, we have at length succeeded in completing our arrangements for publishing in time for the Saturday morning's mail. Henceforth the MINING JOURNAL may be obtained at our office at FIVE O'CLOCK A.M., or can be delivered by any Newsmen in the metropolis with the morning papers.

We shall give a SUPPLEMENT with next week's MINING JOURNAL, in which will appear—Mr. Foster's paper on Aluminium—Mr. Cuell's Statistics of the Mining Interest—The Patent Law, and its Reforms—Mining Photographs: Rosewall Hill—The Mining and Smelting Interests of Chili—Legitimate Mining—Continuation of the papers on Outlines of Practical Science,—and much Miscellaneous Information now necessarily omitted.

** The INDEX and TITLE-PAGE to Volume XXVIII. of the MINING JOURNAL was published as a SUPPLEMENT to last week's Journal.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5, 1859.

The Reform tendencies of the world appear in reality to have no defined object. Reform arguments seem impossible of solution, and reform men incapable of that combination from which alone the success of the great cause can be rationally expected. It is singular how difficult it is to fashion a political good to our national requirements, and yet with what ease wrong is perpetrated and injury inflicted. As far as appearances go there is nothing serviceably constructive in our political GIGIS at the present day—we are right in principle but wrong in practice: so that if we correct an error here it merely changes its position, and, *mutato nomine*, is tolerated elsewhere, this immunity being the consequence of a distaste to innovation where certain interests might be in any wise disturbed. Better bear with an old friend's most glaring faults than hazard his hastiness by animadversions upon them. Our *Lares* and *Penates* must not be disturbed: the national hearth must be one of peace and concord, its light must not reflect disunion of the classes on any account: and hence has it come to pass that we are, and with justice, considered a people eccentric in our domestic policy, and very frequently unwisely inconsistent in the use of those very attributes upon which we most prize ourselves. As a people we are, though ever boastful of our independence, the worshipers of two classes in society—the landed proprietary and the monied community. In the Legislature of the country these are amply represented, and their "privileges" have been hitherto so delicately dealt with, that the spirit of progress which inspires changes in the most ancient systems is even now, through habit, invoked not to influence such interests save with "gentle caution." Parliamentary Reform is however imminent, and must be regarded as a sequence of the moral and mental advancement of the people: and from those classes—landowners and capitalists—do the community require a legislative modification of political rights suited to the intelligence of the time. Let the Representation be equalised—let the country have throughout its entire organisation an equitable distribution of the franchise: and surely justice is not so difficult of consummation that Reformers, who have had so long an experience in political life, must need boggle and blunder in adapting means to such an end.

The question now suggests itself—can any Reform Bill meet the justice of the case that does not provide specific representation in the legislative assembly for a certain essentially great interest in this country—an industry peculiar in its nature, vast in its influences on the destinies of the people, giving labour to thousands, and now yielding to that labour products amounting to little less than FORTY-TWO MILLIONS of pounds sterling? Will Mr. BRIGHT, who has taken upon him to deal with the masses, and who desires to see the industry of England properly represented, now take this peculiar case into consideration, always remembering that the products which amount in value to 42,000,000l., or thereabout, exercise a more powerful influence on the welfare and prosperity of this country and of the whole civilised world than the results of any other industry, even though that estimate in £. s. d. were trebled or quadrupled? On *British Mining* is commerce for the greater part dependent, and manufactures owe to it their existence. Science without the labour of the miner were little worth, her craft had no creative power; she would look around for implements in vain. His labour is *sui generis*; and we venture to say there is no section of society more independent of our poor-law system than is the mining community; it fosters its own age, relieves its own poor, and, still more, shelters many a wayfarer in its charity. Thus all the principles of citizenship are here scrupulously respected and perseveringly practised, and combined with this social worth is that of the gnomes' treasures from which such mighty influences arise. Why, then, should not mining be represented? Cotton lords and miller millionaires have long had an opportunity of supporting their interests, and it is but fair to admit they have lost nothing by the circumstance.

That MINING requires special watch and ward in the House of Commons all who witnessed a few years back the proceedings instituted respecting the Rating of Mines can testify. It was discreditable in the highest degree to the intelligence of the country that several Members who advocated that obnoxious measure were so thoroughly ignorant of the real nature of the industry with which they would so recklessly tamper; so much so that in the obtuseness of those legislators, one would be inclined to suspect a total absence of the faculty of ordinary consideration. However, all this is still further in proof of the necessity of having the mining interest represented in Parliament. Could not Mr. BRIGHT bestow on us one of the 130 Members of whom he was so liberal to the commercial as opposed to the agricultural interest. Two or three of those stragglers would be well bestowed on mining, and thus would they be profitably employed in protecting the most ancient, important, and progressive interest of the country. Did not our law-makers glance over Mr. ROBERT HUNT'S Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom for the year 1857, published by order of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, they would learn quite sufficient of British Mining to impress them with the fact of its being in relation to every other reproductive labour, in a general point of view, exceptional, that is, so far differing in magnitude and extent of resources—such resources, again, being the sustenance and support of all the machinal power, scientific, commercial, and manufacturing of the country—as to require a peculiar policy, one which would bring it directly within the provisions of a Reform Bill ample enough to extend the franchise to so great and scientific an industry.

We will not, at the present, stop to notice the arguments with which politicians who happen to be averse to any changes in our Government system would meet a project like this. Precedents would be required, but what precedents are required where conviction of abuses imposes the necessity of reform? Boroughs, where industrial importance is a myth, have been, and will continue to be, permitted to send one or two members to Parliament; how, then, can you with justice refuse representative powers to a system from which this country receives such sterling and enduring benefits? No man who has been in our mining counties but must have been stricken by the contrast which the population exhibits to every other. In our mining people is found greater aptitude of thought and reason, and a more marked promptitude of action: for this people being essentially a thinking people, its avocations ever leading it to study the book of Nature in its most abstruse passages and most difficult characters; it is habitually studious, and, by necessity, scientific. Give, then, to such a section of society political power, and it will consolidate interests, and concentrate energies upon industrial progress, which the existing ordinary and very incomplete representative system does not in the most distant manner approach or influence. From this proposed status would spring a new order of things, whereby a community now divided and subdivided to suit local views and interests, that, or the other denomination of political partisanship, would be packed and united; and as "union makes strength," we can conceive a

pretty fair notion of what the intelligence of this people would compass and achieve.

The labour expended on the mineral productions of this country far exceeds in physical and mental power that of all the continental nations. Copper and lead ores alone, the produce of British labour, amounted in 1857 to close upon 3,000,000l., and this at a time when mining, owing to general depression of enterprise, was circumscribed and uncertain in its operations. The other minerals evidence as favourable proportions, independent of the difficulties which had to be encountered. Our coal returns, although showing a decrease as compared with those of 1856, reach in tonnage 65,394,707, the decrease of 1,250,743 tons being referable to the disturbed state of the labour market; and taking the actual value of pig-iron as obtained from the furnaces, the immense amount of 12,838,560l. has to be noted; copper giving a value of 2,166,000l., and lead 1,523,852l.

Throughout every department of mining the "pressure of the times" has been severely felt, nevertheless its character as a productive labour has been well sustained against the host of difficulties by which it has been assailed; and there need only well-organised combination among the general mining interest, and but even a partial revival of our ancient spirit of enterprise, to place this industry in the highest possible elevation, for never was there a period when more practical science was brought to bear on the mineral resources of the United Kingdom. The great advantages accruing to the commonwealth from this department of the national labour are evident to all; there can be no cavilling about their magnitude and importance; they constitute a main principle of our commercial vitality, and to foster and cherish that *vis viva* is one of the most essential duties of our Legislature: 18,105,708l., the value of only tin, copper, lead, silver, zinc, pig-iron, and a few minor metals, at the furnace mouth, is an item which occupies a very prominent position in our industrial statistics for 1857. The labour, therefore, that raised the ores from which such metallic value resulted can thus be estimated. Of tin, which may be in some measure regarded in comparison with lead and copper as a rather circumscribed department of mining, the western, middle, and eastern departments of Cornwall with the limited tin ground of Devonshire, give a value return for 1857 of 748,158l. 4s. 1d.

The copper and lead statistics have been already alluded to, and we now merely recur to them, as elements of British mining, to bring under the consideration of our reform statesmen the character and intelligence of the districts where such resources are operated upon. Among the continental nations the mining industry is officially represented in the Governments themselves, being estimated, and justly so, as one of the most prominent and important bases of the general prosperity. By a parity of reasoning, then, *British Mining*, which has mainly assisted in placing Great Britain at the head and front of power and civilisation, should be at once supported and dignified by a direct industrial connection with her representative Government. We here seek for no "MINISTRY OF MINES," as other countries have established; all that is sought for, and it is an evident requirement, is a voice in the House—the reformed House—of Commons; and the framers of whatever bill may be brought forward will have but lightly considered the question of reform, if they hesitate to concede the point we have thus hastily, but advisedly, discussed.

In seeking for an extension of suffrage in favour of the mining interest we would not invade the privileges or alarm the susceptibilities of any class. In meeting the just demands of the people there can be no occasion for inflicting injury upon higher interests. We have too much respect for the ancient institutions of the country to wish them rudely or recklessly disturbed. Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures should be fully and fairly represented, as well as the hereditary and time-honoured landed interests, and *Mining*, as the first of our industries, has as inalienable right to a position in the Legislature as any one of the sections enumerated. It is, however, possible our Reformers may be as short-handed as before, or that the opposing parties, whatever they may be styled, may conjoin to defeat the "liberalism" of our proposition; but sophistry, such as has been but too often used on like occasions, is very likely to lose by the arguments which can be advanced in support of this new policy. With Mr. BUGENT, we hold that "privileges are ephemeral, the people immortal," and the people should now, in proof of its immortality, speak out boldly and intelligently. Let them only trust to their own legitimate power for the full measure of Reform which in their judgment is requisite—Reform can only be had through peaceable popular combination: crochety policy has, however, before now baffled reason and right, and when the people resigns itself to its present representatives let it not be too sanguine of a favourable issue, for, as the *Guardian* has it, "How often have Whigs and Tories shook hands over a quibble."

There are few circumstances of more importance to mineral interests than the introduction of a mineral or metallic substance for commercial purposes. Such has been the influence of late years of the extended application of zinc, nickel, platinum, palladium, rhodium, cobalt, the working of sulphur, arsenic, and mineral oil. There is no event, however, in mineral annals which appears more likely to affect the economy of all metals than the successful production of aluminium on a large scale. Hitherto public attention has been chiefly directed to this substance under the vague idea that it is to come into use as a simple unmixed metal, like gold, silver, iron, lead, or platinum, whereas there are few metals, except those which are very costly, which are not largely used in a mixed state or as alloys; and, indeed, we question whether we ought to make an exception, for gold is used in a very small proportion to constitute alloys and for gilding, and silver is largely used for plating. It is in the manifold applications of a metal that its use is to be observed, and not in its simple or raw application. Thus in that important metal, copper, besides its employment for articles made of copper, we get substances with other special properties in brass, bronze, gun-metal, German silver, and alloys with gold and silver. If we take a metal like nickel, its direct metallic application is of inconsiderable use, but as a plating body for silver, and in alloy for the imitation of silver, it becomes a most important article, eagerly sought.

As yet it is scarcely possible to say what the precise applications of aluminium are, for though we have many articles of jewellery and nicknackery made of the metal, its applications and properties are still the subject of experiment; not that we mean the value of the metal is at all doubtful, but that we do not yet know its full value. The subject has, however, now reached that degree of ripeness, having passed out of the hands of the experimentalists and chemists into those of the manufacturers, that it has become of deep interest to practical men, and it has been well chosen as the subject of a paper at the Society of Arts, which we shall give in full. The eminent men who in our day have filled the office of secretary of that body have greatly distinguished themselves by promoting the introduction of new branches of industry. Such have been the labours of ARTHUR ALKIN, and of Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL; and as the late FRANCIS WHISHAW, among other eminent services, bestowed special attention on gutta serena, Mr. P. LE NEVE FOSTER has taken up the subject of aluminium, on which he has been engaged for a long time, and he has availed himself of his extensive correspondence to obtain information from every part of Europe. Thus he was able to place before the members, and by the circulation of his paper before the public, the best information of a practical nature relating to this important substance.

For the details of the manufacture, and for Mr. FOSTER'S observations, we shall refer to his paper, contenting ourselves with making some observations on the bearing of this substance upon the mineral interests with which our readers are concerned. The base of the substance, it is pretty well known, is an element widely diffused in nature, the constituent of our granites and our clays, as widely diffused as iron, whether in our metalliferous districts, or those ordinarily considered as non-metalliferous, as the tertiary formations. This geological peculiarity may ultimately exercise some influence; but inasmuch as fuel is always a considerable element in metallurgical operations, it still becomes doubtful whether a competition in the production of aluminium will take place between the south-eastern and the other districts, as some expect.

The relations of aluminium and the commercial metals are very interesting. There appears to be a correspondence between aluminium and iron, though they do not at present afford a good combination. It was well observed by Mr. GRAHAM, the Master of the Mint, that the relation between aluminium and silver is more apparent than real. There are some relations of consanguinity between the metals which are of interest, though their scientific application is not yet understood. Thus, gold, silver, and platinum are found grouped; gold and tin, tin and cadmium. Again, there are relations of a very different character between metals and other mineral substances, as between iron and carbon, and copper and silicon, for instance.

The price of aluminium hitherto has been high, and no commercial calculations could be formed upon it; but now it is dropping, year after year, and has come within the reach of the manufacturer of small articles. I

was only lately aluminium was 34. per oz., and last week it was 7s. 6d.; while the meeting on Wednesday was distinguished by the announcement that a considerable contract had been taken at 3s. 9d. per oz. The manufacture of aluminium is now carried on in Paris, London, Amsterdam, and Copenhagen; and the chemists and inventors of Europe and America have taken it in hand, so that every week some new invention is brought forth. At the Society of Arts there were, perhaps, fifty persons in the room who had had something to do with the metal. Thus, Mr. GERHARD was a manufacturer of the metal; Mr. P. N. JOHNSON had cast bars of it; Mr. MARSHALL had beaten it out into leaf; Mr. CLAPHAM had made jewellery of it; Prof. TENNANT had examined its relations with gems; one had tried it with a screw, another with a joint; some had been successful, some unsuccessful, in their results.

What the ultimate price of aluminium will be it is impossible to say. At present the peculiar properties of the metal, and its peculiar position between the noble, or precious, and the common metals, or rather, as Prof. GRAHAM defined it, at the head of the lower metals, have caused it to be regarded as a high priced metal, available for superior articles. Looking to the nature of the element, which is so extensively diffused, it is to be expected that aluminium will ultimately be a cheap and abundant metal, like iron, for the quantity of the substance is rather to be regarded than the present course of manufacture, which is expensive. If aluminium were as rare or as charily diffused as gold, or were a subsidiary metal, like platinum, rhodium, or iridium, the price would be high; if the uses were peculiar, if partially or locally distributed, like tin, it would bear a relatively high price; if as freely distributed as copper it might still bear a considerable price; but where a metal is extensively and even superficially distributed, like iron, which is the case too with aluminium, there is an abundant supply of what we must call the ore of the metal, and that is a great element of cheapness.

Although the ores of aluminium hitherto employed only admit of difficult and expensive reductions, yet we cannot look upon this as a condition likely long to prevail. The common clays are troublesome to deal with, although abundant, and the oxide of aluminium is not a good material to treat; but already a better substance has been found in cryolite. This, curiously enough, is only found in a pure and available state in Greenland; and it is one of the fertile results of the newly-appreciated metal, that the working of cryolite is an inducement to mining in the remote district of Greenland. There is a deposit of a substance like cryolite known in Siberia, but the ores have been but little examined. For anything yet known, deposits of aluminium may be found nearly native, or in some available alloy.

At present sodium is a chief constituent for the reduction of aluminium, and this is likewise extensively produced, though the price is already much lower. Some years ago it was a chemical rarity, at a nominal price, and now it can be got at 1s. per oz., or 16s. per lb.; the manufacture has, however, been carried on upon the Continent under unfavourable conditions, but when it comes to be worked in England there will, undoubtedly, be a large reduction, and this is now held out, for the constituent of sodium is more freely obtained here, and fuel is cheap. Thus the sodium process will be more cheaply worked in England than in France, and as stated at the Society of Arts, it is more than likely that England will become the great seat for the manufacture of sodium and potassium. Already these are actual branches of trade, and it is interesting to note how every new invention creates new branches of industry, of which we have given examples with regard to potassium, sodium, and cryolite. The refuse of cryolite, it was announced, is being offered for sale as whiting.

Aluminium will in its progress affect all our metallic industries, directly or indirectly; its alloys with copper are of great importance, and it makes with copper a valuable bronze, bell-metal, coin-metal, and false gold. An unguilt polished chain of aluminium and copper alloy was certainly brilliant, of fine colour, and had not suffered by tarnish. The sonorous properties of aluminium are great, and it is likely, therefore, to affect the bell trade. For cannon founding, and other bronze purposes, the alloy offers great promise. The economical production of aluminium is, however, of greater interest, as promoting the production of silicon, which it is considered is the substance which will enable copper to take a degree of hardness comparable to steel.

The tin trade is also likely to be affected. In all those alloys in which tin enters with copper for bronzes, gun-metals, and bell-metals, aluminium can take part; in some cases reducing the proportion of tin, or superseding that metal, in other cases giving it greater advantages. Aluminium particularly affects a metal allied with tin, hitherto of little application—namely, cadmium. The progress of aluminium will, therefore, be closely watched. While speaking of new substances, we may observe that, in consequence of the working of cryolite, more attention is being paid to tantalite.

With since the working of aluminium has been little studied; with iron it makes a brittle alloy, but for some purposes gives particular hardness, and is likely to affect the steel processes. It will be of some interest to know its behaviour with lead, for lead being heavy and aluminium light, combinations may result which may lead to new adaptations of lead. For various purposes—wire-drawing, pipe-drawing, foil-beating, and sharp casting—the properties of aluminium have proved very favourable, but its electro-magnetic properties are of the greatest importance. If aluminium wire can be procured economically for telegraphic purposes, it will materially modify all the arrangements for ocean and submarine cables.

As we have said, the subject has passed from the domain of experiment to that of commerce, and is, therefore, of deep interest to our mining interests. It well deserves the attention of every miner, for substances hitherto waste may prove of value and importance, if intelligence be displayed in ascertaining their properties.

THE CLEVELAND IRON FIELD.

From the rapid rise of the pig-iron manufacture in Cleveland, and the important position which that iron district now assumes with regard to the general trade, I feel assured the time is not far distant when the Cleveland iron field will become the site of operations as extensive as those of Scotland, and equally worthy of an annual summary.

The number of furnaces available for smelting the ore of this district, comprising those of Cleveland, Durham, and Northumberland, are 87, the majority of which have been erected within the last eight years. Of these 73 are now in blast, and 14 out. Five more furnaces are in course of construction, and will, it is expected, be in operation shortly. The average number of furnaces in blast throughout the year has not exceeded 58; and at a minimum production of 170 tons of pig-iron per week from each furnace, the total produce of the year may be estimated at 512,720 tons.

Much of this make is consumed in the district, and a considerable portion is sent into Yorkshire and Lancashire. In Newcastle, local iron has partly displaced the Scotch, but in the other districts the excess of consumption has absorbed a large part of the Cleveland iron; whilst it has also maintained the consumption of Scotch and other pigs at about the usual rate. There are likewise large and increasing exportations to the Continent, and the South of England affords another market in which Cleveland successfully competes with Scotch and other iron.

The following are the foreign shipments from the Tyne, the Wear, and the Tees, for the last five years (for which I am indebted to *Brown's Export List*). In the exports from the Tees are included the shipments made at Hartlepool:—

	The Tyne.	The Wear.	The Tees.	Total.
In 1854 ... Tons	2,218	.....Tons 451	.....Tons 4,186	..... Tons 6,855
In 1855	8,103	..... 7,160	..... 23,522	..... 38,785
In 1856	9,475	..... 9,620	..... 53,660	..... 72,758
In 1857	18,475	..... 7,964	..... 73,616	..... 100,055
In 1858	14,590	..... 8,523	..... 51,006	..... 74,122

Included in the exports from the Tyne is a portion of Scotch pig (of which, of course, no separate entry is made in the books at the Custom House); but the percentage shipped of this iron is so small (as may be seen by the shipments of 1854) that it does not materially affect the figures above furnished, and which may be regarded as an evidence of the rapid expansion of the iron trade in this district from its commencement, on a more extended scale, in 1851.

Whilst stocks in Scotland have gradually increased during the past year, those in Cleveland have materially diminished. There is no exact record kept of stocks in this district; but a recent summary, taken by a reliable authority, gives 25,000 tons as the probable stock on Dec. 31 last, being, I believe, about 50 per cent. less quantity of pig-iron in the makers' hands than at the end of 1857. This reduction is no doubt owing, in a great measure, to a large diminution in the make; but it may also be partly attributed to an increased demand for the article, arising from an improvement in trade in the manufacturing districts above referred to. In conse-

quence of this increasing demand, the tendency of prices has been to advance; so that at the close of the year higher rates were realised than could be obtained from buyers in the early part of 1858. The present prices are 54s. per ton No. 1, and 54s. per ton No. 3, nett cash, f.o.b. in the Tyne.

Under all these circumstances, it is not remarkable that the buoyant anticipation of an improved trade, which prevails in Staffordshire, and in the other important iron manufacturing districts, should be more fully recognised by the Cleveland ironmasters. If the past is to be regarded as an indication of what may be looked for in future, the iron trade of Cleveland must improve, and experience a steady and healthful progression. Political affairs, by which the peace of Europe is threatened, may for a time overshadow the prospect, but the internal life of the iron trade of this district gives ample promise of its speedy and ultimate prosperity.—RICHARD HOYLE: *Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 1.*

GOLD MINING IN SIAM.

Mr. John Campbell, formerly a Californian miner, has furnished some interesting particulars relative to gold mining in Siam, in which he is engaged, and in which he exhibits a good instance of the characteristic enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon race. It was in 1856 that Mr. Campbell went to Bangkok, in Siam, on board a clipper ship, commanded by Capt. Dubois, who, singularly enough, is engaged in trade between San Francisco and Siam. Mr. Campbell soon connected himself with four other Americans, and formed what they called a company. The incitement to this undertaking was their observation that the idols and a great deal of the furniture and domestic utensils of the Siamese were heavily gilded, and that the natives were frequently seen in possession of fine nuggets. They concluded that where these nuggets were got more were to be had, and they made application to the king for leave to visit the mines. Heretofore this had been always refused to foreigners, but by bringing all the influence they could to bear on his majesty, they succeeded in getting him, in one of his civilisation moods, to grant them a mining license; but they complain they had to pay heavy toll to the officials, who gave them much annoyance.

They proceeded by the river, and after 14 days' navigation from Bangkok, they arrived at Matabong, where are the mines. On arrival there, they found they had been villainously deceived by the natives, who had taken the sharp Americans this 14 days' voyage, when the distance is only 35 miles by land, and can be done in a day by an elephant.

Here the American company established themselves, and gave to their claim, in Californian remembrance, the name of the Sonora Mines. The district is described as consisting of ravines in an elevated basin, oval in shape, 30 miles long and 18 miles wide, surrounded by craggy walls of rock, with only seven gaps, or means of cutting, in the whole circumference. The region much resembles some of the gold districts in California and Australia. In the centre is a huge pyramid of rock, shooting up like a vast cone, and which, after a most perilous ascent, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Smith succeeded in mounting, and they reached the summit. From this place they took a view of the whole basin, which they found to be covered with a dense forest, or jungle, with occasional openings. There were then but few people at work on those mines.

The richness of the Matabong district Mr. Campbell considers as beyond question, but he complains greatly of the jungle fever, the tropical rains, and other inconveniences. He is opinion that anyone capable of withstanding the climate could acquire riches in two or three years. We have reason to believe that the first attempt of Mr. Campbell and his companions was not very successful, and that they have not fully succeeded in their views. He was, however, at the last advice still at Bangkok, and, so far as an American can settle, settled in the country. There are now several Americans in Bangkok, as well as English, and the trade with Europe, India, China, and America is rapidly increasing. More vigorous efforts will perhaps succeed in overcoming the swamp and jungle, and getting at the dirt-beds of Matabong.

LONDON, NEW YORK, AND MELBOURNE.

An extraordinary project is now being pressed on the American Government, some particulars of which are derived from a pamphlet privately circulated. While attention has been concentrated on schemes for obtaining a direct east and west Pacific line, some acute Americans have been busy devising a transverse or north-east and south-west line, to connect New York with the Pacific. This turns out to be a much more feasible enterprise than would be conceived by persons unacquainted with the geographical circumstances, and has made considerable progress.

The basis of the undertaking is founded on the consideration that an air line, or line as the crow flies, taken from New York south-west to the Gulf of Mexico, would, on its prolongation, cut the Pacific coast near Mazatlan. The protraction of this line passes by the Society Islands to Australia, near Melbourne. Taken in the other direction from New York, the line would pass over Boston, through Newfoundland, and strike the western coast of Europe.

The line so laid down coincides with what may be made an arterial line of commerce between Europe and Australia, though this is not the chief purpose of the projector, whose design is to give New York access to a port on the Pacific. The American railway system has now approached the Texas frontier, and railways are in progress in Texas. From the State of Texas the projectors of the new railway have received liberal encouragement, including 16 sections or square miles, or 10,240 acres of land per mile run. Another company is formed in Mexico, which has received the sanction of the Mexican Government, and has an exclusive right of way for 99 years, perpetual possession, exemption from all duties on their materials, and free transit for all passengers and freight.

The route, it should be observed, is an alternative one, for by a fork or branch line in Texas it has access to Aransas Bay, supposed to be the furthest south at which a good harbour can be made on the west coast of the Gulf of Mexico. This port can, therefore, be reached by steamers from the United States and other countries, affording cheap transit, while quick transit is obtained by the continuous railway route through Texas. The Texan company has special privileges accorded for Aransas Bay.

The length of railway to be made is 700 miles, but this is thought nothing of in the States, as great land privileges are to be obtained; and as the railway is tracked these lands can be mortgaged or sold, thereby providing funds, while the railway traffic is gradually created, and affords a dividend on the capital stock, or floating capital, of the undertaking. It is said that the country is favourable, for there is a gradual ascent to the table land of which the interior consists, and presenting no engineering difficulties, but having natural gaps, by which easy passage is obtained through the mountains. This is not to be taken in an English point of view, but only as attesting that there is a country through which a Yankee will run a line of railway. The table land affords a smooth and level way to the western slope, down which the route descends in a broad smooth valley to the beach along the Pacific coast. The Rio Grande is the only stream of any magnitude to be bridged. Food, labour, and materials, it is coolly said, are abundant on most of the route; this must be taken with great deductions. Materials there doubtless are, and the continuation of the line will assist their distribution. Food can likewise be bought in Texas, but on much of the line population is thin, and there is no superabundance of labour in Texas, Durango, and Chihuahua. There are, however, quite sufficient means for carrying on the undertaking without crediting the flow-
 The projectors of the projectors, who likewise state that the road may be built and worked as cheaply as any road of equal length on the North American continent. The estimate is 3,000,000*l.* for a single line, and it will most likely, be done for that if the bonds can be issued on favourable terms.

A great part of the proposed railway passes through the North of Mexico, in a wild country, exposed to Indians, to the attacks of filibusters, and to civil war. The projectors are, therefore, now making application to the Federal Government at Washington, with a view to obtain their countenance on international grounds, so that capitalists investing may have a guarantee of security beyond the frail promises of the Mexican Government. This, there can be very little doubt, will be conceded, for the United States will, by means of this undertaking, obtain that hold on Northern Mexico which, by the Telmantepec route, she has got on Southern Mexico, and, consequently, the protection will be a solid one. It is under this protection that the Telmantepec route has been opened, as it is to be expected the Mazatlan route will be.

The interest of Texas having been awakened in the matter, there can be no doubt the undertaking will proceed, faster or slower; for Houston is already a railway centre, and a railway is now going on through Texas towards the Rio Grande. Mazatlan is pretty well known to our mining interests as the Mexican port on the Pacific to which supplies are carried

for Guanajuato and other districts, and whence silver and produce is shipped. The effect of the proposed undertaking would be to bring to it an immense traffic. It would afford one of the shortest routes to California, superior even to the Telmantepec route, and in operation long before the direct line to San Francisco can be made available. The American China trade will likewise take this route. As it is, a considerable trade exists between San Francisco and China, but only for local purposes; but Mazatlan, having access to New York, would work the main traffic. On the Californian traffic it is expected the saving will be great indeed. The time from New York to Mazatlan is reckoned at five days, and from Mazatlan to San Francisco in four days; but the Americans contemplate another route. Railway communication is projected from San Francisco to the mouth of the Colorado, at the head of the Gulf of California, to which the Mazatlan steamers can run in two days, and from which the train will reach San Francisco in one day, making eight days from New York; and if the *Great Eastern* makes the passage of the Atlantic in six days, then we shall have a fortnight from England to San Francisco.

As a quick Australian route, it undoubtedly possesses strong claims. In 10 or 11 days Mazatlan could be reached from London. From Mazatlan there is as good a departure as from Panama, with the advantage of the Society Islands as a coaling station.

Panama, or any southern port, has attractions for the South Pacific traffic, but if a considerable traffic be got up at Mazatlan, it would be a powerful competitor for the South American trade. As matters stand there is every appearance of the project going on, but, of course, to us, who are less familiar with the state of the country and the railways in America, the prospect is less assured. It is, one great step in the history of the world, and before this undertaking is consummated there can be little doubt the filibusters will have annexed Sonora and Chihuahua, and by the time the railway is open the Americans will have been obliged to add all Northern Mexico to the Union.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

FEB. 3.—The copper standard somewhat declined last last week, which, however, was only one of its ordinary fluctuations, and must not be taken as indicating that a period of decline has set in. On the contrary, there is good reason to believe that there will be a further advance during the present month. The effect of the recently advancing standard is very evident in the case of the large copper mines, as their accounts are showing better credits than they have done for some time past; and the prices of shares are in general somewhat on the advance. There is also a better demand for shares in some of the most productive of the tin mines; and, on the whole, the mining interest is doing well.

During the past week business has been done to a considerable amount, both in progressive mines and in dividend shares, and two or three concerns lately started have met with favour, and soon had their shares appropriated. There is evidently an improvement in the spirit of mining enterprise, and we may expect in the course of the year to see some spots of mineral ground worked which appear to have very favourable conditions connected with them.

At Wheal Basset meeting, on Tuesday, a 6*l.* dividend was declared, and the report presented was of a satisfactory nature. The stopes and pitches are looking well, and the copper ore credits at the next meeting will be 800*l.* above the present credits. Wheal Basset has lately been selling some ores of high produce, and the improving standard, with a better quality of ore, has led to the improved state of the finances of the mine. There is a large lode at the bottom of the mine, in the 130 fm. level west, which the agents are now engaged in cutting through. In the 110 east, on the same lode, there are good indications of improvement, and 1 ton per fathom now produced. The 100 west, on this lode, is also very promising, and if these levels should come into good ore ground, there will be a fine mine in depth for the adventurers, some of whom are very sanguine, looking at the present appearance of the deep levels. There being so many lodes worked in this mine, it would seem surprising if discoveries were not made on some of them. Paddon's lode is one of the most promising, and a cross-cut in the 120 is now being driven to prove it in depth; in the 100 east the lode is producing 2 tons per fm. There are also other cross-cuts in progress, from which good results are expected. The improved position of the mine has caused the shares to be lately firmly held at advancing prices.

East Basset shares are about 200*l.*, and holders are not anxious to realise. Great South Tolgus has improved in the 80 west. West Seton shares are at 330*l.* and upwards; the mine continues very productive, and sells to-day 594 tons of ore. Wheal Clifford is also highly productive, and has a large sale at to-day's ticketing. The United Mines, adjoining Wheal Clifford, have declared a dividend of 3*l.* per share. The profit in the two months was about 2200*l.*, notwithstanding the heavy expenses of working the Hot lode, and in connection with the drainage of the mine. Some of the Gwennap lodes have made extraordinary quantities of ore, as was the case in Consols and Tresavean, and is now and has been in the United Mines. In the 220, driving east, the end is at present producing from 15 to 20 tons of copper ore per fm., and a winze, 13 fms. before the end, yields 14 tons per fm. The lode is also productive at other points, and the Wheal Moor part of the mine is producing a considerable quantity of mundie. Great Wheal Busy is looking well at some points, and with good indications of further improvements; in the 90 east there is a large and productive lode. Rosewarne has improved, and the shares have been in considerable request, and have much advanced in the course of the past week. In Wheal Margery shares there has also been some movement. Wheal Margery has been much in demand, and difficult to obtain, even at advancing prices. At Pendene there is a good lode in the 82 north, and at other points the mine is looking promising. South Garra is stated to be looking better. Copper Hill shares are about 100*l.* Gramblers, about 90*l.* At South Carn Brea the lode in the flat-rod shaft is looking very promising. At Great Carn Brea the lode in the 14 west is very encouraging to the adventurers. At Old Tolgus the lode in the shaft is improving in depth, and the mine is looking favourable at several points. Carn Brea shares are about 70*l.* Great Wheal Alfreds are flat. A mine called Wheal Falmouth and Sperries is to be reworked, near Truro it is believed, with good prospects of success. North Treskerby and North Downs are also regarded by many persons as promising adventures.

The actions between South Frances and West Basset Mines may well prove a warning to mining shareholders to take care how they entangle themselves in the meshes of the law, and show them that it is far better to submit mining questions and differences to arbitration, or to the local Stannaries Court, than to be going to a Court of Error and the Court of Queen's Bench, with heavy fees payable to counsel, and the anxiety and uncertainty attendant upon legal delays and intricacies.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

FEB. 3.—On the whole, it appears clear that trade, both in respect to Iron and Hardwares, is a shade quieter than at the commencement of the quarter, or that the improvement then experienced was somewhat exaggerated, as it is apt to be. There is no great change, or any particular cause of complaint, but the tone on all hands indicates that expectations are not quite fully realised. From the United States orders are coming in steadily, but not many for the Continent.

The colliers had a meeting at Oldbury on Thursday week, at which Messrs. Miller, Jackson, Linney, and McCaffery were present, the object being to consider the question of an advance in wages. A resolution was passed in favour of giving a fortnight's notice on Saturday next for an advance of 6*d.* per day. An amendment was moved in favour of asking for an advance of 1*s.* per day, but at the request of the promoters of the meeting it was withdrawn. Mr. Miller strongly advocated the union of colliers, in order that they might unite with the colliers of the North in seeking certain legislative measures during the next session, of which a ten hours' bill was indicated as the chief. The general opinion is that the resolution to give notice for an advance on Saturday next will not be acted upon. It is stated that coal is not at all higher than when the reduction took place, nor is iron, and that the masters will be compelled to resist any attempt to obtain an advance for the present; and remembering how much the colliers suffered during the late strike, and how deeply they must have got into debt, whilst they failed entirely to secure the object for which they strove, it is scarcely probable that they will enter upon another contest. Such a course appears at the present time unwise. The men

would do well to wait till the end of the quarter, and see how trade looks then. A "Mine Agent" in the Birmingham *Daily Post* of to-day, states—Since the strike there have been several pits abandoned in the Oldbury district, because they could not be worked to pay expenses. There are now coal pits at work (black pits would, perhaps, be the better term) the average produce of which does not realise 4s. 6d. per ton. There is probably no part of Staffordshire or Worcestershire of the same area where so much money has been lost in mining operations as in the Oldbury district. An advance of wages there is utterly impossible under present circumstances. Colliers may, however, be congratulated upon the present moderate price of the necessities of life, and upon the fact that their wages are now 33 per cent. higher than 15 years ago.

The annual meetings of the Bilston District and Dudley and West Bromwich Banking Companies were held on Tuesday. The report of the Bilston District Company, of which Mr. W. H. Sparrow is the chairman, stated that, after paying two half-yearly dividends of 5 per cent., which amounted to 30377. 10s., a surplus of 18347. remained to be carried to the guarantee fund, which is now 12,0077. The character of the management of this bank is indicated by a statement of the Chairman that the company had "escaped bad debts." Mr. J. G. Walker presided at the meeting of the Dudley and West Bromwich Company. Two dividends of 5s. per share absorbed 4570L, leaving 4249L. to be carried to the reserve fund, which is now 20,000L. The directors in their report stated that the bank exhibited every indication which justified confidence for the future.

The lamentably imperfect and unsafe character of the drawing apparatus in many of the collieries in this district has often been noticed, and has often received illustrations by fatalities, but none have been more striking than that afforded by an accident which happened last week at a colliery near Ettingshall, worked by a person named Edward Lees. Two men were descending in a skip, when the chain broke, and they fell a distance of about 20 yards, and received injuries of which they died in a few hours. The accident occurred from the chain, which was a single link chain, slipping for about 2 ft. from the drum, and the jerk breaking it. In addition to the chain being single it was also much worn, and through use the iron had become crystalline at the point of strain. Mr. Longridge, her Majesty's Inspector of Coal Mines, in his evidence drew special attention to this circumstance. He stated that he had found the gin and chain in a most insecure and dangerous state. The gin was not vertical, and the framework was set on loose ashes; the overtree was too weak and unsupported, the back stay of the pulley frame insecurely fixed, and the gin roll unprovided with any bars to prevent the chain from slipping off. The greater part of the wood composing the drum was quite rotten, and wasted. The giving way of any of these things would cause a jerk, calculated to break the chain. The chain was single link, very much worn, and much patched with pieces of different chains, and mended in three or four places with rivet links. It was not at all suited for the purposes to which it had been applied; indeed, he would not trust a dog on such a chain. The chain was in several places worn to the thickness of a quarter of an inch, and the iron of which it was made presented in many places a crystalline structure, the result, doubtless, of constant percussion. The jury returned the usual verdict of "Accidental Death," coupling with it a recommendation that all pits and machinery should be examined by the Government Inspector before they were worked—a recommendation which few persons of experience would endorse, although the jury, after such disclosures of recklessness, may be excused giving a rash recommendation.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

FEB. 3.—The tone of the Coal and Iron Trades here continues to improve, although prices have not risen since we last wrote. The iron furnaces at Wallsend, which have been out of blast for some time, are to be recommenced forthwith.

The deep winning for coal at Ryhope is progressing. The depth of the leading shaft is now 150 fms., so that the work may be considered as having reached about half the expected depth to the principal seam, which is expected to be found at a little above 300 fms. The new winning at North Seaton has passed through a vein of coal 5 ft. 3 in. in thickness, at a depth of 33 fms. from the surface, and the contractor has commenced to form the branch line which is to connect this new colliery with the Blyth and Tyne Railway.

At the Brenkburn Coal and Iron Works, which we noticed lately, limestone is very abundant, and of good quality; it is also cheaply worked, as it crops out to the surface in many places. The iron ore is found embedded in clay, &c., in the shape of large nodules, and is considered of excellent quality, and large deposits of it exist. It would appear that the main difficulty met with has been in procuring coal in sufficient quantity. The first seam of this all-important mineral is met with at a depth of from 15 to 25 fms. from the surface, and it is 3 ft. in thickness. An excellent bed of fire-clay lies immediately below it. But the old men have worked this seam to a considerable extent, and much water has been met with in it—two serious drawbacks certainly. An adit was commenced to drain this seam; this was driven some distance at a considerable expense, but a quicksand was met with, and the drift totally lost, so that this object was not effected. Other seams of coal are expected to be met with at a greater depth unwrought, but it does not appear that any very spirited attempt has been made to reach them. It appears that running clay and quicksands are disagreeably common in this locality. Another serious drawback in those works has been the want of a ready means of transit for the produce. A railway was projected up the Valley of the Coquet, from the North-Eastern line, when they were commenced, but this line has unfortunately not yet been carried out. The surface here undulates very much, and the coal-seams, &c., crop in and out, as the miners term it; this, we imagine, will be simply caused by denudations of the strata, but we have not had an opportunity of examining it personally.

We have noticed lately that at the Hebburn Colliery a struggle was going on with the water, and that much difficulty would be met with in keeping it under until the large engine preparing could be got to work, and we are sorry to record that on Tuesday week a serious disaster occurred, which has entirely stopped the works for the present—the crank of the engine having broken, which caused serious damage to the machinery and to the framework, both at surface and in the shaft. The mode of working this engine, and the arrangements for drawing coals and water here, were very peculiar, as the engine worked four ropes—one pair of ropes ascending the shaft, and another pair descending, at the same time—while drawing coals, of course two cages descended and two ascended at the same time, and as each cage carried four tubs, sixteen tubs were in the shaft at one time, eight being full and eight empty, thus drawing four tons of coal at one time, and at a great speed. When the accident occurred they were engaged in drawing water, two large tubs ascending the shaft and two descending, each containing 250 gallons, and as they were drawn in 1½ minute, the quantity of water delivered was 333½ gallons per minute, from a depth of 180 fms. There can be little doubt that the engine was overtasked, too much weight being put on it, which was probably the cause of the disaster. And on Thursday last, as if to complete the series of disasters at this place, the tubbing at one of the shafts burst, and a large quantity of water was thrown into the workings, thus hastening the inundation of the colliery, so much so that great difficulty was experienced in getting the horses out, which was done late the same day, the last horse having to swim, and the men being immersed to the neck; of course all the materials are in, where they must remain until measures are completed for re-opening the colliery.

Much dissatisfaction has prevailed here respecting the Government contracts for steam-coal being almost exclusively given to the Welsh coal masters, in spite of the favourable reports, founded on the most solid data, showing the superiority of the North Country coal to the Welsh. The result of the last trials at Cardiff have not, so far as we are aware, been authoritatively published. They are, however, anxiously looked for. The only reason that can be given for their dogged preference of Welsh coal (that is, the Government officials), must be founded on prejudice and habit. There is, we believe, a prevalent idea that Welsh coal is more suitable than other kinds of coal for long voyages, and for exposure to tropical climates. This, however, we believe, so far as the general character of Welsh coal is concerned, is a complete fallacy. We could never discover any appearance of this, except in rare instances—that is, from inspection of the appearance of the article with respect to hardness, &c., and certainly the trials that have been made recently appear to establish our views.

We have had a number of those dreadful things, boiler explosions, since we last wrote. The frequency of those appalling accidents calls loudly for increased care in the management of boilers, and for the most rigid investigation into the causes that produce those explosions. The first of the series we allude to occurred at Barrington Colliery, on the 20th ult., and a few days afterwards another occurred at Marton-row on a colliery railway; and on Friday last a most awful one occurred at the Felling Col-

liery, one man being killed in each case. In the latter case, part of the boiler was thrown on to the North-Eastern Railway a few minutes after the passage of the mail train, which was a most fortunate circumstance; and a luggage train came up immediately, but the steam was shut off, and little damage was done. We believe that in all those cases the boilers were old and almost worn out. We cannot of course state that this was the direct cause of those occurrences, but we are inclined to the opinion that the primary cause of a great number of those mishaps are to be found here. A great number of cures for those awful cases have been advertised, some of them sufficiently absurd. We would certainly imagine that the first important provision to be made is that the boiler be good and strong; and it is surely bad policy to retain an old or weak one in use. This precaution, with constant supervision and the adoption of proper apparatus for feeding the boilers, &c., will we have no doubt go far to prevent those awful occurrences. The evidence taken at the inquest on the body of Mr. Brunton, who was killed by the explosion of one of the boilers alluded to, is very remarkable. It was elicited that the boiler had been in use 30 years, and it came out also that the poor man had often expressed his fears to members of his family, and also to others, that an accident would occur with this boiler. It was worked at a pressure of 45 lbs. per square inch. It is sad to think that his forebodings were but too well founded. The verdict was, as usual, "Accidental Death." Mr. Dunn, the Government Inspector of Mines, attended, and made some valuable suggestions, some of which we subjoin:—1. That two floats should be used. 2. That boilers should be tested by water pressure up to 50 per cent. above the working pressure. 3. He mentioned an invention of Mr. Archer, jun., of Dunston. This, we are bound to say, we consider of little value, as it only aims at one class of cases; that is, where want of water is the cause of explosion, and even here its use is superseded by something better. It is simply an apparatus attached to the float, which, when the water descends to a dangerous point, opens a valve which admits the steam from the boiler to the fire for the purpose of extinguishing it. Now, where two floats are used, with an alarm whistle attached to each (which is a very simple and useful contrivance, and ought to be adopted in all cases), this whistle gives the alarm before the water has receded to a dangerous point; so that this can be remedied at once without putting the fire out. Mr. Dunn also stated that an American gentleman has lately discovered that a principal cause of boiler explosions is the electricity that is produced during the boiling of water. He has made some daring experiments with heated boilers brought in contact with cold water, and has come to the conclusion that to render a boiler safe a rod of iron ought to be inserted, with certain points and branches, in order to collect the electric fluid within the boiler, whilst the outer end is made to terminate in the earth.

A general meeting of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers was held on Thursday, the President, Mr. Nicholas Wood, in the chair. A very interesting discussion took place on Mine Ventilation. The particular branch of this subject under discussion was—The distribution of separate currents of air in a mine by means of regulators, and the effect produced on those different currents by increasing or diminishing the gross quantity of air in circulation. Some very interesting experiments have been made on this subject lately at the Hetton and other collieries, and others are to be made shortly. We shall again advert to it.

An able paper was also read by the President (Mr. N. Wood), On the Rosedale Abbey Iron Stone, in which he gives an account of recent explorations made there under his direction to prove the extent of this extraordinary and valuable deposit of magnetic iron ore. He produced elaborate plans and sections, in order to show the position of the bed or seam (for such he proves it to be), and combats some of the views of former writers on the subject.

A paper was also read by Mr. A. Ross, of Gateshead, "On Gas Drifts for Draining Goafs in Coal Mines and Ascensional Ventilation." The main principles adopted in this paper are to provide openings to the rise of goafs, in order to allow the passage of light gases in that direction; thus taking advantage of the less specific gravity of those gases than common air, not as a substitute for ventilation, but as an auxiliary to it; the pillar workings, or long work, as the case may be, being carried from the rise to the dip in the contrary direction. The subject is illustrated in the first place by a plan showing the application of gas drifts, which was done at the Springwell Colliery in the year 1843, and also by other plans and sections. We shall revert to the subject again shortly.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

FEB. 3.—The position of the Iron Trade during the past week has been such as to indicate a general improvement. The iron trade of the district is remarkably healthy, and all the makers of the better descriptions of malleable iron are fully employed.

The Coal Trade is very good, and a large quantity of orders have been given out for the London market—indeed, the rates are very firm.

The bottom seam of coal at the Duke of Newcastle's pit, at Shireoaks, was reached on Monday last, at a depth of 413 yards. The seam, which is the Barnsley bed, is about 4 feet thick, and of valuable quality. On Tuesday the event was celebrated in Workshop with great joy; two carts laden with the coal, and decorated with evergreens, were carried to the Duke of Newcastle at Clumber. The bells of the parish church were rung in celebration of the event. Verily, this is the first instance of "coals" being carried to "Newcastle."

The lead mining interest in Derbyshire continues to make satisfactory progress. The Eyam Mine is still very poor, and there is but little metal being got. The New Midland Mine, at Ashover, is at a dead lock, and a dispute prevails amongst the shareholders whether the mine shall be continued to be worked or not. The Mill Town Mine is improved, though there is not so much ore being got as of late. The Mill Dam Mine is doing well, and the miners in that locality are in high spirits at the success which is attending their exertions. The North Derbyshire have met with an accident at the new pumps, which has temporarily delayed the pumping operations. The progress of the other Derbyshire lead mines may be considered as extremely satisfactory.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

FEB. 3.—There is an increased firmness in the Iron and Coal Trades; several good orders for home and foreign consumption having been received. Stocks having been reduced to the lowest point, buyers can no longer defer making purchases, and hence the impetus to which we have referred. Railway iron continues to be in steady demand, and French commissions are now in hand at several works. In the Aberdare Valley affairs are also improving, and signs of activity appear. Steam coal sells freely, and in consequence of the recent trials demonstrating the superiority of the South Wales descriptions, an unusually large demand has been experienced. Cardiff docks are now full of vessels, and many captains are unable to find places for their ships. Most of them will load with coal, the destination of many being the French or Mediterranean ports. Household coal is also in fair enquiry, although the prices are not very satisfactory to sellers. On the whole, however, a good substantial business is being done in the district.

We ought, however, to make Newport an exception to the latter remark. From various causes the trade of that port is rapidly diminishing, the usual traders having gone to Cardiff or Bristol. The high dock dues, charges for rent, &c., is one reason for this; and another is the unenterprising spirit displayed by most of the Newport coal owners. It is to be hoped something will be done to remedy the evil in time, otherwise the port will obtain a bad name, which it may take years to remove. Captains go away prejudiced against it, and warn others against trading there. A large quantity of iron and coal, which, in the natural course of things, would have been shipped at Newport, has been sent to Cardiff and Bristol, and even the timber merchants go elsewhere. This is a serious state of matters for those who have capital or property in the town, and the subject ought to receive immediate and careful attention on the part of the authorities. Delays are never more dangerous than in cases like the present, and the Dock directors, if they have the interest of the port at heart, will at once consider the best measures to be adopted in order to produce a recovery of trade. There are at present scarcely two dozen vessels in the docks; while at Cardiff, as we have said, the greatest animation prevails. There must, therefore, obviously be some obstructive circumstances in the way of the progress of Newport, and these it is the duty of the guardians of the port to search out and remove. The charges should be reduced,

and more determination be shown generally to increase, instead of losing, the regular trade.

We are glad to notice the very healthy tone which exists in the district in regard to speculation. Fresh capital is constantly being invested, and the result is that new veins of coal have been discovered in various parts. The preliminary arrangements for getting several collieries to work are in progress, and among others the Gellygrun Mine will, in the course of a month or two, be in full operation. Sufficient is being got at present to supply the requirements of the neighbourhood; but a junction with the railway will be completed about the time indicated. Mr. Jones, the proprietor, has been very persevering in his efforts, and at last he has been successful where others failed. The vein found cannot fail to prove profitable, the engineers having reported most favourably of it. It is of good thickness and of excellent quality. Several other very good speculations have been made within the last few months, but the field continues, as it must do for many years, comparatively untouched.

Mining in the Forest of Dean is also being energetically carried on, and railway communication is all capitalists want to induce them to sink fresh pits. We allude last week to a scheme for supplying this desideratum; but we hear very little said respecting it in those circles where one might have expected it would be taken up most enthusiastically. Perhaps the present time is not a very suitable one for new railway projects, but the day must come when a railway will be carried through the Forest. The large population would assist in making the line profitable, but its chief dependence would, of course, be on the mineral traffic. This would, unquestionably, be very extensive, the ore found being in great requisition. The ironmasters of Monmouthshire and South Wales would be very glad to use it in large quantities, if it were readily and cheaply procurable.

The events of the week have been trivial and few; one or two slight accidents have been reported, but nothing of an important nature.

AUSTRALIA.

We are indebted to the energy of our contemporary, the *Times*, for extracts from some Australian papers which that journal received, exclusively on Thursday, in anticipation of the delivery of the letters, *via* Marseilles, in London this morning. They are from the *Melbourne Argus* of Dec. 17, and the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Dec. 10. From South Australia, Tasmania, &c., there are no accounts given. The new Reform Bill in Victoria had not been promulgated as a law of the colony, but waited only the Governor's formal assent. By this the colony will be divided into 49 electoral districts, and the number of the Members of the Assembly is increased to 78, the averaging proportion of Members, as compared with the population, being 1 for 5700 persons. A bill had passed the Council to limit the duration of Parliament to three instead of five years; and another measure, also awaiting only the Governor's assent, disqualifies all persons in receipt of salaries under the Crown, except responsible Ministers, from holding seats in Parliament. These measures are of more than ordinary interest, occurring, as they do, just as our Parliament has assembled for the dispatch of business, and when so much discussion is going on with respect to the alterations which must inevitably be made in our own electoral laws.

The Solicitor-General of Victoria has introduced a bill to remove the difficulties which exist with respect to the rights of mining on private property under grant from the Crown, and which has led to some irritation and bad feeling.

With reference to railway matters, the only point of interest is the fact that the Chief Secretary had submitted resolutions to the Assembly, and which it approved; it was proposed to introduce a bill to authorise the Government to purchase the Geelong and Melbourne Railway. The construction of the national lines was proceeding steadily.

There was no material alteration in commercial matters. The exports of gold had been lower than at any other period of the year, except the first quarter, but the last week had shown decided improvement. The total quantity received at the Treasury on Dec. 10 was 48,850 ozs. The average of the first quarter was 41,925 ozs.; of the second, 45,290 ozs.; and of the third, 48,235 ozs. Shipments had not been heavy since previous advances, but entries had been made for large amounts to England by vessels on berth. The total quantity exported is given at 2,312,095 ozs., which is equivalent to 9,248,380L, while the quantity shipped to the same period of last year was 2,582,793 ozs., or equal to 10,301,172L.

From New South Wales, there is nothing very important or interesting. Monetary and commercial matters did not present any particular change. The production of gold continued satisfactory, and there was every indication of increased supplies. The exports for the month of November amounted to 26,577 ozs., while the corresponding period of last year yielded only 14,454 ozs., being an increase of 12,123 ozs., or 84 per cent. For the 11 months of 1857 the receipts were 131,947 ozs., and for the 11 months of 1858 they were 230,690 ozs., an increase of nearly 75 per cent.

LEGITIMATE MINING AS AN INVESTMENT.

BY JOHN ROBERT FISK.

Among the many things apparently incomprehensible to the general public in connection with Cornish and Devon mining, not the least perplexing is the variability of share quotations by different individuals pursuing their avocation in the same market, and yet no question is capable, upon candid investigation, of an easier solution. It were idle on our part to suggest the non-existence of causes sufficient in themselves to account for a great deal of the dissatisfaction which finds expression in the correspondence of the *Mining Journal*, but what we do and are prepared to maintain is that by no possible organisation of the gentlemen comprising the mining market of London can the variations in the market prices of mining shares be entirely obviated. It must be borne in mind that this description of property differs in many material conditions from ordinary money, railway, or other joint-stock securities. The value of shares in large undertakings of a public character is governed, first, by the state of their current revenue accruing, and, secondly, by the action of the public, either as buyers or sellers. Information on the first proposition is open alike to the public and the dealers, there being no item which can be acquired by one dealer at an earlier date than by others, if they choose to exert themselves alike, which tends strongly to equalise prices; and should any one succeed in forestalling another at any time in the race for either an advance or a fall in value, the effect is but momentary, and is immediately corrected. With mine share property it is somewhat different, although to all appearance its market value depends on the same conditions as those of railway and other kindred stocks, the difference being the liability to change from good to better, or from bad to worse, in the properties which the shares represent; and in this susceptibility to rapid alteration in the character of the country, and the quality of the lodes, considered in conjunction with the outlying position of a great number of mines, and the inadequacy of rapid communication between even the most populous of the mining centres and the metropolis, lies the ground work of the whole question at issue. In order to obtain priority of information, a London mining agent will make the most strenuous exertions. Wherever an important discovery of ore is expected, a mine will be watched for weeks by rival agents, each intent on sending the earliest information to their principals; and it is by no means uncommon to find the nearest telegraph monopolised for a whole day by piles of messages relating to the business of a single mine, where a rich course of ore has been discovered. In such cases as these, any marked disparity in prices seldom has more than an ephemeral existence, but in cases where a totally unexpected course of ore has been found, a sudden falling off in the value of the lode occurred, or where any accident has befallen the machinery, entailing serious injury to the works, it is abundantly obvious that the party possessing the most perfect system of correspondence with the mining districts obtains by that means a decisive advantage over other members of his craft. For example, important intelligence has been in the hands of a London mining agent for a period of three days, and even then has been communicated by him to persons residing in the immediate neighbourhood of the adventure to which the information referred, the consequence being that under the circumstances he could afford to give a higher price for certain shares than any other member of the market, and was enabled to maintain that position until the intelligence became generally diffused. Managers of mines have been accused on the one hand of undue partiality in furnishing news calculated to affect the market value of their shares, and of altogether concealing the existence for a time of any important changes in their mines for personal purposes on the other. Such imputations as these are, we feel assured, in a majority of instances, too freely asserted; for whilst it would be absurd to claim for the managers of mines exemption from the common frailties of humanity, yet our experience points to multitudes of instances of obliging attention received at the hands

of gentlemen holding these responsible positions—men who would cheerfully devote, within reasonable limits, their valuable time to demonstrate to the legitimate enquirer that their mines were scientifically a credit to themselves, and properties worth possessing by their shareholders.

Many of the extraordinary variations in prices are visited on the heads of the unoffending captains, and are quite as often imputed to the machinations of mine share dealers; whereas, in many cases, the itinerant tributer, whilst searching for a profitable pitch, makes important discoveries, which he communicates to whom he pleases, and for what consideration he can get, the captain frequently receiving the news from some acquaintance casually met. The most successful of the mining public are they whose business is entrusted to the most competent hands, for undoubtedly investors must look to their agents for authentic and early information as regards the progress of mining in the far South-West; and we would recommend the least fortunate among mine speculators to receive *cum grano salis* both anonymous reports and insidious rumours, remembering that wide variations in quoted prices are often the necessary results of inevitable causes.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS.—The prominent topic of the day has had a sort of impetus given to it by the sudden demand made upon the British purse for a loan to Austria of six millions sterling, the success of which, as a financial replenisher of the coffers of that State, is apparently doubtful; for the question arises whether if this country, on principle, set its face against a loan to Russia at the end of the Crimean war, for the ostensible purposes of railways (not to benefit the commercial exigencies of Russia, but to facilitate the rapid conveyance of troops), it should not be consistent to refuse the moral sanction to Austria borrowing money to enable it to commence a war, the end of which, when once begun, it might be difficult to foresee? So far as it can be gleaned from all sources of information, it would appear that nothing is really transpiring beyond that "note of preparation" which is calculated, abstractedly considered, to avert, rather than open, any actual demonstration of an aggressive character. That the "souls" of two continental powers are "in arms and eager for the fray" cannot be doubted; but, as has been observed by the writer, the avant question is the financial one everywhere; and until that is settled no blow can be struck. The movement of troops, and the strengthening the garrison towns of Lombardy, is a matter of course, and of itself stimulates similar preparations on the part of France and Sardinia, and nearly a million of men stand opposed to each other, at a respectful distance, but which answers the purpose of all parties for the present. Our own country, of course, is not idle, but our preparations are of the Conservative school, and exclusively naval in their character, if the mending the weak parts of our coast defences be excepted. The fact must not be lost sight of, however, that by fostering the prospects of war the stock-jobber throughout Europe is able to "make a book" with immense advantages on the credit side; an element of the question which is, in fact, the weightiest of all, as is shown by the continued depression in the value of money, whilst trade and commerce both improve, and are in nearly as sound a state as could be either expected or desired. In the meantime, as an episode on the war side, it is perceived that the Duke of Modena has taken a prudent step, and sent 500 men and two cannon to guard his frontier!

The single paragraph in the Queen's Speech, at the opening of Parliament, on the subject of peace or war, gives nothing to lay hold of, nor any clue to future events; but is, in fact, more pacific than belligerent. The public, therefore, must wait for enlightenment from the debates, and the questions which will of course be put to Ministers, and their replies.

Wheat Unity Consols Copper and Tin Mines, in Gwinnear, Cornwall (as it stood in the Journal), was in 3102 shares, upon which, including a call of 1/ per share, made August last, nearly 30,000, has been expended. Its last sampling was 60 tons of copper ore, and a similar quantity was sampled on January 28, being 120 tons for three months, or at the rate of 480 tons per annum. Altogether it has sampled and sold ore amounting to nearly 7000. There is a first-rate 40-in. cylinder engine; 70 or 80 fms. of pitwork; dressing-floors, and all requisite appliances for efficient working. They have been at 6/1, or higher, per share, for 3102 shares. In consequence, as it appears, of parties holding about half the mine declaring their inability (but more particularly the demise of one of them), to pay the necessary calls to clear off the debts of the mine, and notwithstanding that the mine looks better at the present time than it has ever done, the concern having been brought to a stand, it has been sold to a new company of 20 proprietors, and divided into 6000 shares, and now again brought into the market. Several agents of eminence and experience have reported upon its capabilities to pay dividends, if worked with sufficient skill and capital, and the new company having distributed all the shares at the original cost, there will be a sum of 5000, out of the proceeds of the sale, for the payment of the debts of the mine, and the 6000 shares will be issued to the public at 1/ per share, whilst their estimated value is calculated to command a much higher price, and which they will doubtless attain. The locality is one of the best in Cornwall, it having on the north side Rosewarne United (which has paid from workings above the 24 1/2, 10,000, in dividends, and whose recent success is quite extraordinary, the shares having risen in 14 days from 36/ to 75/ per share); on the south, Rosewarne Consols, where valuable discoveries are being made; and eastward, at some distance, but upon the same run of lodes, East Rosewarne. Since last June the mine has nearly paid its costs. There are two shafts—mine-shaft sunk 20 fms. below adit; flat-roof shaft sunk 55 fms. and four levels extended down to 50 fathoms, all of which have been productive of good quality ore. The average price of copper ore sold by Wheat Unity during the year 1858, was 4/ 11s. 10d. per ton, the quarterly sales having produced respectively 6/ 14s. 6d., 5/ 6s. 6d., and 4/ 5s. 6d.; whilst the Devon Great Consols average for the same period was 4/ 11s. 10d. per ton, their quarterly sales producing respectively 5/ 11s. 11d., 4/ 17s. 9d., 5/ 6s. 6d., and 4/ 9s. 6d. per ton. The Wheat Unity is, therefore, a good average of Cornish copper ores. This comparison is drawn as a point of importance to be considered in all mines. The writer is of opinion that these shares, taken either on speculation or as an investment, will return very shortly handsome profits, whilst they are already at a premium. A meeting of the adventurers was held at the office of Mr. John Watson, George-yard, Lombard-street, on the 2d inst. (who was appointed secretary). Mr. J. Y. Watson, chairman, when the rules and regulations of the stock-book were signed by the adventurers, and the sum of 8000, subscribed and deposited to work the mine. Capt. Reynolds was also appointed agent. The leases were produced, and indemnities read from responsible parties against any claim being made for the late debts of the mine. Messrs. Watson and Cassell are treasurers to the mine, to whom a unanimous vote of thanks was passed for their zeal and ability in bringing the purchase and transfer of the property to so satisfactory a conclusion, and instructions given to commence vigorous operations. A committee was chosen, consisting of Messrs. J. Y. Watson, T. C. Munday, and J. B. Brencley, and power given to increase the number at a future meeting to five members, of whom three are to be a quorum.

On the 3d January last, a report on Wheat Addams (Christow, near Exeter, lead, in 4000 shares) appeared in the Review of the Progress of British Mining, for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1858, dated from "Frank Mills" Mine, and signed "J. P. Nicholls." The author of the Review professes to have had it inspected by "an independent and competent agent," because it had been lately prominently alluded to as without doubt to be making large profits in a few months, or, in other words, applying a test as to the genuineness of the reports of the management. The object here set forth for the inspection is laudable enough, and it may be free from bias; but, on the other hand, it appears that the mine itself was not in a fit state for inspection at the time of Capt. Nicholls's visit, whilst the report gives a strong opinion against its general management and capability of becoming a paying mine, being a point of importance to be considered in all mines. The writer is of opinion that these shares, taken either on speculation or as an investment, will return very shortly handsome profits, whilst they are already at a premium. A meeting of the adventurers was held at the office of Mr. John Watson, George-yard, Lombard-street, on the 2d inst. (who was appointed secretary). Mr. J. Y. Watson, chairman, when the rules and regulations of the stock-book were signed by the adventurers, and the sum of 8000, subscribed and deposited to work the mine. Capt. Reynolds was also appointed agent. The leases were produced, and indemnities read from responsible parties against any claim being made for the late debts of the mine. Messrs. Watson and Cassell are treasurers to the mine, to whom a unanimous vote of thanks was passed for their zeal and ability in bringing the purchase and transfer of the property to so satisfactory a conclusion, and instructions given to commence vigorous operations. A committee was chosen, consisting of Messrs. J. Y. Watson, T. C. Munday, and J. B. Brencley, and power given to increase the number at a future meeting to five members, of whom three are to be a quorum.

The most profound obscurity exists up to the present time (Thursday) respecting the details of the late reported cutting "rich" of the Pipe vein in Dale Mine, and the value of the 20s. shares are variously reported as being worth 13s. to 15s. per share, whilst some business has actually transpired in the 15s. paid at 8s. to 9s. per share, upon a speculation, it is presumed, of the success of the mine rendering the calling up of the remaining 5s. per share unnecessary, but what of buying these shares in preference to the 20s. paid-up if the contrary should happen? A remarkable advance has taken place in the shares of Rosewarne United, which a fortnight since stood at 34/ to 36/ per share, are now quoted 75/; whilst predictions are hazarded that they may yet advance considerably. It is intimated, however, that there is an habitual paucity of reports from this mine, but the question being (as is understood) taken up on its merits, it is hoped that nothing will in future occur to cause blame to be thrown over any part of the management, and thus to ever the continued success of what appears to be a valuable mine, not forgetting, however, former fluctuations. It is not even strictly known what is the basis of the present advance? When Charlotte, it is understood, will resume dividends at the next meeting. These shares are unquestionably a recommendable investment at present prices, 19/ to 20/.

It is a copper mine in Penrynathons, in 1024 shares, 5/ 3s. 4d. per share paid, and has returned 30s. in dividends, the last in September, 1855.

In the general markets for stocks and mines there has been a large amount of transactions, and, so far, absolutely without any diminution of price either for dividend or good progressive mines. The fall in the standard copper ore has, however, produced a slight advance effect upon some of the larger productive copper mines; but the event is more than counteracted by the rise in others, such as Tincroft, where the advance is equal to 20 per cent. Providence and Wheat Margaret (tin) continue firm, and also Mary Ann and Treawny (silver-lead), the latter having paid a 2/ dividend for the quarter, and yet buyers at about 32/.

Old Tolgus United is also worth referring to as being quite as high in value as the late ill-advised and worse executed Chancery proceeding, and finally all questions are referred to arbitration. Buller and Basset United, in the same district, in the 5000 shares, at 2/ 5s. per share paid, are also worth a word and sale at about par. A considerable business doing in them, chiefly of a private nature. Vale of Towry par at 12s., and a large business. Catherine and Jane, 5s. to 6s., a cheap share, and worth immediate attention. United Mines (Tavistock) find no buyers. Redmoor, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. Wheat Harriett not healthy—sellers at 10s. to 11s. (Amberstone Vein, sellers, 5s. 6d. Wheat Edward weak at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. North Mines, buyers and no sellers, at 6/ to 5/ 15s. East Providence, 10s., sellers. United Mines (Gwennap) a rising stock, and should be bought at present prices. North Reaker, from 20/ sellers, rose to 25/ buyers, but now 23/.

This mine, and also Wheat Kitty, Talcott (buyers, 10/ to 11/), are predicted by a reliable authority as probable, if certain, to see a large advance. Kelly Bray firm at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. Wheat Arthur 8s. to 10s., showing a considerable decline in value. Fendern continues an upward course, and will be a very valuable property, sooner or later. Wheat Any good to buy. Alfred Consols, business done at 8 to 8 1/2. Herodfoot, literally no sellers. Sorridge Consols and Great Wheat United in the shale for the present. Hingston Down, 2 1/2. East Tamar no buyers.

A practice prevails a long time certain "dealers" in mining shares, who either to their regular clients, or by obtaining lists of shareholders, propose the exchange of one stock for another, the stock offered in exchange being generally of a speculative character, and that to be received by the dealer already paying dividends. If capitalists so applied to, no matter by whom, were to reflect for a moment, they could not fail to observe that the advice thus offered gratuitously to exchange stock could only be for the immediate benefit of the dealer, it being unreasonable to suppose that he would sell good shares for bad ones, or even the Jew in "Aladdin," when he offered new lamps for old ones, knew perfectly well what he was about. Of course, it is not intended by the

writer to depreciate the course of legitimate mining business, as it might so happen that the stock given would prove eventually of more value than that taken, but *prima facie* it would not. When exchanges of this nature are effectually carried out it argues a considerable amount of talent and tact on the part of the dealer, and not a little credulity on the part of the capitalist. A slight error, but important to rectify, occurred in last week's letter, respecting Holmshush costs; to correct it refer to the figures in the account of the meeting in page 77 of the Journal.

An extraordinary sale of mining shares is reported in the Daily News as having taken place yesterday by Mr. Marsh, at the Auction Mart. The following are the prices reported to be obtained, and the value of the shares on the mining market. The late owners had better look to it:—

	Per share.	Price per share.
Wheat Treawny, sold at	230 0 0	235 0 0
Alfred Consols	6 5 0	8 5 0
South Tolgus	58 0 0	70 0 0
Wheat Unity	3 10 0	10 0 0
Wheat Sidney	0 2 6	0 17 6

At these respective rates, there is a loss on the lot reported to be sold of about 60/.

From Mr. COOKE: The market in the early part of the week was very buoyant; subsequently, however, there has been less business doing, owing probably to an anticipated drop in the standard, consequent upon a large quantity of foreign and colonial ore being in the market. The fall (if any) in the standard is considered to be only of a temporary character, and not likely to affect dividend mines to any great extent. There has been a sensible rise in the market value of several good tin and copper mines—including Providence, Tincroft, Wheat Margaret, Ding Dong, East Treawny, and Rosewarne United. The latter advanced to 70/ 75/ 100, or full 20/ per share in a week. As may have been expected, a slight reaction has taken place, but it is the opinion of competent parties that the late improvements in the mine fully warrant the great rise in the price of the shares. There is a good course of ore in the 80 feet; crosscuts are being driven in the 70 to intersect the lode, and no doubt whatever is entertained as to it will be found rich for ore. With two such levels as the 70 and 80 (the deepest in the mine) driving on courses of ore, it may be reasonably expected that dividends will be resumed again shortly. Wheat Bullers have been more enquired for. The chances of a great rise in the market value of this mine are very favourable, and the shares at the present price are cheap as an investment. The publication of a report on Wheat Addams in Mr. Murchison's Review has had a most damaging effect on the price of the shares. While I do not question the ability of the author of that report, I am of opinion that a certain amount of unpleasant feeling has existed between the present and the former management; and it would have seemed more fair to all concerned if a disinterested agent had been called in to make an inspection which was to be given as a guide to the mining public. Capt. Henry Hodge, who is well known and much respected as the agent of Wheat Mary Ann, having inspected Wheat Addams on behalf of the committee, has given in his report, and which appears in another column, and cannot fail to give great satisfaction to the shareholders. It will be there seen that in his opinion (and he is no mean authority) the mine can be worked at fair profits. It must be remembered that the mine at no period was selling at above 27s. 6d. to 30s. per share, or 6000/ for the entirety, and really this sum does not appear and would not be considered a very extravagant figure for a mine that may be worked at a good profit. At the present time the shares are about 15s. Without offering any further remarks, I leave the public to select if they can a cheaper mine in the whole list than Wheat Addams. North Rosewears have been largely dealt in during the week. This mine, adjoining the richest mine in the west of Cornwall—West Seton—having some of the same and parallel lodes, in 700 shares only, is remarkably cheap at the current price, 22 1/2 to 23 1/2 per share. Tolvaddens have been in fair demand since the meeting of the shareholders on the 16th ult. This mine has been a self-supporting property from its commencement, and its future prospects are of the most encouraging character—present price 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, with a probability to advance. With a good standard for copper and a fair price for tin and other metals, there is every probability of a good business in British mines, which, at present prices, pay in dividends at the rate of 12 1/2 to 20 per cent. per annum.

A somewhat extensive and protracted visit to the manufacturing districts, including Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, &c., convinces us that the prejudice against mining lately exhibited is gradually on the decline—much more activity in share transactions displaying itself than for many years since. This has resulted from two legitimate causes, one being a good steady general trade, and the other from the partial success attending mining operations in different districts. Thus we find that at Manchester and Liverpool the tide of public favour inclines to speculating in North Wales and the Isle of Man; in Sheffield and Chesterfield to the Derbyshire mines, where everything bearing the semblance of success is seized upon with great avidity; whilst at Leeds, Bradford, and in that neighbourhood, the Craven and North Yorkshire lead localities are in high request. The Keld Head, Wet Groves, Hebden Moor, and one or two other properties, having turned out so well has excited a strong feeling in favour of Yorkshire mines. On enquiry we found, however, that a fair sprinkling of Cornish dividend mines are held by capitalists in all those places; the principal objection to new speculations being the extreme distances and difficulty of visiting the scenes of their expenditure; this will shortly be virtually at an end by the completion of the Cornwall Railway. When this shall have been accomplished a great day will dawn upon that country, and persons before investment will find it worth their trouble and expense to visit the spot, see, and ascertain facts for themselves. The distribution of capital into districts, as we have mentioned, is attended by decided and permanent advantages, as it plainly shows that in mineral localities capital, energy, and perseverance only are wanting to insure a satisfactory issue, and that issue is usually in proportion to the application of these fundamental principles. They have been largely exercised in the cases alluded to, and we are glad to record the fact of their prosperity. In conversing with many of the principal purchasers and consumers of mines and minerals, we find the general impression is that they will still advance; at the same time a regret is expressed that, if it should be the case, a diminution in demand must necessarily follow. We found the enquiry for sulphuric iron pyrites to be extensive, any quantity of which will find a ready market, the manufacture of sulphuric acid being remarkably brisk; for manganese also the enquiries were frequently made, facts worthy the attention of miners producing such ores. China clay also meets a better market; indeed, the results of our enquiries and researches are of the most gratifying nature as far as mining is concerned, as well as to the general prosperity of manufacturing interests.

THE MANCHESTER ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—At the usual monthly meeting of the committee of management, held on Tuesday, at the office of the secretary, Mr. Whitworth, Corporation-street, the chief inspector (Mr. Harman, C.E.) presented his report, from which the following are extracts.—We have at this date 558 mills and other works, and 1593 boilers under inspection. Since Dec. 27 last we have visited 247 members, and examined 668 boilers and 524 engines; of these, 15 visits have been special, and 17 boilers and 8 engines have been specially inspected, and reported on; 33 boilers have been internally, and 24 thoroughly examined. Diagrams have also been taken from 86 cylinders, and copies forwarded to the members, with the usual calculations, such as remarks on the particular character that each engine has presented, as appeared most likely to conduce to the best working results, and to effect at the same time economy in the consumption of fuel. The number of boilers found to be defective are as under:—Corrosion, 14, 4 dangerous; fractures, 14, 4 dangerous; safety-valves over-weighted and out of order, 16; pressure gauges out of order, 8; water-gauges out of order, 6; blow-off cocks out of order, 15; deficiency of water, 3, 1 dangerous—total, 76, of which 9 were dangerous; 7 boilers were found without blow-off cocks, 2 boilers without glass water-gauges, and 2 without pressure-gauges. I have to remark the many instances in which "blow-off cocks" are found defective in construction, in size, and in safe and proper means of working them. In many boilers plugs are said to be substituted, but they can only be used for emptying purposes, and when the boilers are not under pressure they are evidently valueless as regards fulfilling the conditions of blowing off, which, with the proverbially bad water in general use, is so essentially necessary to lessen the effect of deposit and injurious incrustation. I cannot forbear calling your attention to our having had two new boilers (which have not yet been used) reported as defective. In one case a bad hollow plate was discovered at a part that would have been most exposed to the action of the fire, and in both of them parts of the boiler were found to be so weak and so imperfectly constructed, that the plugs also were inserted in the crown plates, beyond the action of the steam, and behind the bridges, instead of being fixed over the hottest part of the furnaces. These facts betray great inattention in some quarters, and should not be expected to recur at this advanced period of engineering practice. Two instances of injury to boilers have come under our notice, resulting from their being placed temporarily in the charge of persons entirely ignorant of such duties. In one the furnace was lit, and urged for sometime, when the boiler was completely empty, and the man-hole cover off. In the other the sub-inspector found the water so low that the gauge-glass could not indicate, the safety-valves were extra weighted (without any assignable motive), and the attendant was not at his post.

MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of members, on Tuesday, Mr. E. W. Binney (the President) said that within the last fortnight he had been surprised to find lines in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, as geologists had lost sight of it between Cheshire and the Clyde. That which he had seen probably extended over an area of 10 or 12 square miles, between the Maryport Railway and the Port Carlisle Railway, and was covered with a great deal of drift. Mr. William Peace, F.G.S., read a paper "On the Iron Ore of Furness," and said the foundation of his few remarks was a report upon some mineral property belonging to Lord Derby, which he made some time ago. The subject would be of some interest to the meeting, as the formation of the iron ore of Furness was out of the regular stratified construction of this district. In these parts it laid the several great layers were found lower and lower, and in capriciously formed little veins, and in some cases the ore was found in a more regular formation, but by several diagrams and specimens of the ore, and said his theory concerning the formation was that it was of igneous origin. The thanks of the society were given to Mr. Peace for his paper; and in reply, he stated that he would send his paper to the secretary, and present the specimens of ore to the society, in order that they might be inspected by any person who thought fit to do so.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.—At a meeting of shareholders in the North Staffordshire Railway, at the London Tavern, on Monday, Mr. T. Broderick (the Chairman), in remarking upon the future commercial prospects of the line, said he knew that in so doing he was upon tender ground, but without claiming any particular foresight in reference to the ultimate success of that undertaking, as he had resided in the district, and had been engaged in the project from the time at which he was first called to the present hour, and as he had carefully watched its ten years' working, he thought he might be allowed, without being in any way presumptuous, to offer his knowledge of the resources and capabilities of the district. He then specially directed attention to its mineral wealth. In the extreme north end of the district he believed there were 200 vertical feet of coal, and the pit through which it came was lined with ironstone of an excellent quality, which, together with limestone, largely abounded over the whole district. He thought there could be little doubt that North Staffordshire, being so highly favoured in a mineral point of view, would hereafter become a very large iron-producing and manufacturing district.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—E. LARKING, Haywards Heath: Purifying gas, and in turning sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic acid, and ammonia, or their compounds, to profitable account.—F. W. TURNER, Foxhale Colliery, Swansea: Steam engines, condensers, and steam-boilers, and in promoting combustion in the furnaces of the same.—W. BARNETT, Tuckersmill: Mechanism used for preventing accidents when raising or lowering ships, baskets, or apparatus, particularly applicable to mines.—E. MURPHY, Coleford: Manufacture of cast-steel; also, improvements in manufacture of cast-steel.—S. T. COOPER, Upper Clapton: Use and application of artificial light.—G. HAMILTON, Liverpool: Treating resin and resinous substances to obtain products therefrom, and in treating the products obtained from resin and resinous substances.—H. GALLON, J. H. BEAN, S. LUNA, Leeds: Machinery for slotting, morticing, tenoning, and cutting wood, iron, and other substances.—C. D. ARCHIBALD, New York, U.S.: Generating force.—E. BRADLEY and WILLIAM CHAYES, Westgate Common Foundry, Wakefield: Machinery or apparatus for manufacturing bricks, tiles, and other similar articles.—J. WHITEHEAD, Halifax: Means or machinery for the manufacture of curled wire.—E. T. HUGHES, Chancery-lane: Preventing incrustation in steam-boilers or other vessels. (From Herr Von Langen Royal, Prussia).—T. GREENWOOD, J. BATELY, and J. DOCKRAT, Leeds: Machinery for converting hemp and flax fibres into yarn, twine, ropes, and cordage.—J. L. CLARK, Havistock-hill, and J. MURHEAD, Gloucester-road, Regent's-park: Electric telegraph, and in the apparatus used in working the same.—J. HICK and W. H. MACRAE, Bolton-le-Moors: Construction of steam-boilers.—BERNARD LAYTON, Sarney-street, Westminster: Improved mode of rolling plates, bars, rods, and shafts.—E. DORSETT, Old Broad-street, London, J. DENKINGTON BLYTHE, New Cross: Distillation of oil from coal tar, and in apparatus for preserving timber therewith.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.—Sir F. C. Knowles, Lovell Hill, Berks, proposes as soon as the metal is withdrawn from the converting furnace, in whatever shape it may be, as bars, rods, sheets, plates, &c., to put it into retorts of proper form and dimensions, but without any charcoal or other carbonaceous matter, and carefully exclude all atmospheric air from such retorts after they are filled with the metal. The retorts, with their contents, are then heated in the ordinary way of gas retorts, for a longer or shorter time, according to the thickness of the bars, rods, plates, &c., until the temper or cementation by the carbon shall have become even throughout the mass, and the steel itself almost homogeneous. The bars, &c., must then be drawn out, and immediately covered up from the air with the siftings of coke, and allowed to cool gradually in the heap. He treats ingots of steel in the same manner, in order to render them more homogeneous, and to destroy any crystallization or state of strain in the mass among its molecules. If bars, rods, plates, &c., of steel, after conversion (above all, if the iron from which they are made be itself clean), and after this subsequent process, in retorts be submitted to what is called a washing heat, and then hammered or rolled; whether steel, or steel analogous to it, may be made without any welding process, and will be found to be highly homogeneous and solid.

FEARFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR BURSLEM, NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—FOUR LIVES LOST.—On Saturday afternoon last an explosion, which has resulted in the death of John Lee, Isaac Taviner, John Beardon, and Edward Hawthorn, and serious injury to Howie and Meaples, took place at the Bycarrs Colliery. The coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday, at Burslem. Witnesses having been examined, several of the lamps that had been used in the mine at the time of the explosion were produced, and examined by Mr. Dickinson, the Government Inspector, who pronounced them in a very deficient state. He tried an experiment before the jury with Hawthorn's lamp, and placed it over the gas, and it shortly fired; that, he said, was caused by no rings being on the lamps. He thought those who had control of the workings had acted very wrongly in allowing gas to stay for a considerable time in an old working, and then turning it out, as was shown to have been the case, whilst the men were at work in the mine. The jury deliberated a few minutes, and then returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," but, at the same time, severely admonished Francis Anson (butty) for allowing the men to go to work with such deficient lamps, and for allowing the stopping to turn out the gas to be made whilst the men were in the pit.

TWENTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND SILVER LEAD MINE, CARDIGANSHIRE.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH SIX HUNDRED POUNDS, the capital to be employed in putting down the required machinery, and further working the mine. The ore now raised with four men will leave a computed profit of 20 per cent. two months' workings. The mine is well opened, and a very strong rich lode in one of the most celebrated dividend-paying districts in Cardiganshire, on the same lode, and adjoining one of the celebrated mines that has been making £20,000 per annum profit. There is ample land for working, with increasing prospects and continued rising profits. Further information will be given to principals on application to "A. B." Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

FURNACE MANAGER.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN of considerable practical experience, and who can be well recommended, a SITUATION to MANAGE OR SUPERINTEND THE MANAGEMENT OF BLAST FURNACES. He well acquainted with the manufacture of pig, making out yields, costs, and book-keeping. He is also perfectly competent to make plans and superintend the erection of blast furnaces, and managing them.—Address, "X. Y.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

CLERK.—WANTED, by a respectable young married man, a SITUATION AS CLERK. He is quick and correct in calculations, well up in book-keeping by double entry, balance, partnership, and stock accounts, and thoroughly experienced in the iron and coal trades in all their branches. References of the highest respectability, and security if required.—Address by letter only, "C. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, A RESIDENT MANAGER OF A COLLIERY near Chesterfield. He must be able to carry out all the requisite works of a large new colliery, in an efficient and economical manner.—Address, WILLIAM FOWLER, Esq., Sheepbridge Ironworks, near Chesterfield.

MANGANESE.—WANTED, A LARGE QUANTITY OF BEST OXIDE OF MANGANESE, in lumps. The price, with 10 lb. samples, may be forwarded to A. H. BENTON, Esq., C.E., No. 12, Buckingham-street, Strand.

LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD AT LOW RATES. THE BEST PRICE GIVEN FOR LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—ROUSELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, &c.—WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT AS MANAGING AND CONFIDENTIAL CLERK, or CASHIER and BOOK-KEEPER, on a COLLIERY or IRONWORKS. The advertiser has held a similar position for several years on a large colliery in the Midland Counties, and has been engaged as cashier, confidential clerk, and book-keeper in a good shipping house in London. He is a first-rate accountant, accustomed to winding-up accounts, preparing balance-sheets, &c., has some knowledge of mining operations, and can give testimonials of the highest character and security if required.—Address, "G. C. J.," Cornwall Villas, Albion-road, Dalston, London, N.E.

TO THE IRON TRADE.—The present GENERAL MANAGER of a company, under the Joint-Stock Act, is DESIROUS OF CHANGING HIS POSITION. He has the experience of 19 years in the iron trade to offer, has a practical knowledge of iron making in all its branches, and is a competent book-keeper, correspondent, &c. No objection to go abroad.—Address, "Alpha," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, who has had considerable experience in ironworks, is DESIROUS OF MEETING WITH EMPLOYMENT. No objection to go abroad.—Address, "D.," care of Mr. Jackson, stationer, Ulverston.

TO ENGINEERS.—WANTED, for the GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES, A RESIDENT ENGINEER, competent to take charge of and keep in a proper state of repair the whole of the machinery of those mines. He must be able to make mechanical drawings and to give directions for castings, and thoroughly understand the construction of mine machinery in all its details, and superintend the work above and below ground. He must have no other occupation, his time solely devoted to these mines. Salary, £100 per annum.—Applications, with specimens of drawings, to be forwarded to Capt. GILL, at the mines; or to the committee of management, 54, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.

TO ALKALI MAKERS.—WANTED, a thoroughly PRACTICAL FOREMAN, for the MAKING OF SODA ASH. He will be required to superintend the construction of the necessary furnaces, &c., and be competent to undertake the direction of the works in the absence of the principal.—Apply by letter only, to Messrs. ALLEN and Co., wholesale and export druggists, Charterhouse-square, London.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.—The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles, is OPEN TO TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable references as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

DALE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The DIRECTORS ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR THE REMAINING SHARES. The existing shareholders will have the preference, *pro rata*, if written application is made within ten days from this date. J. DICKINSON BRUNTON, Sec. January 31, 1859.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE MINE, NEAR HORRABRIDGE, DEVON. TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, SPARE MATERIALS. One WATER-WHEEL, 36 feet high, 3 feet 6 inches broad at the crusher, drawing-machine, water-trawl for lifting 12 heads of stamps, with frame, &c., complete; 40 fms. launders and stands, 3 ft. wide; 135 fms. 2 1/2 in. round iron rods; 35 fms. 2 in. square iron rods; 30 16 in. pulleys and stands; 2 tons of new and old iron; launders of different sizes; 1 picking table, with hutch; 3 large buckets; 2 types; 1 large wheel with wood floor; 2 large jigsing butches; 1 hutch with frame, &c.; 2 keys; 1 large ore shed, with wood floor; 4 trunks, with frame, &c. The above materials are very good, and may be seen at the mine, and further particulars obtained of Mr. W. E. COMBINS, Mining Office, Tavistock.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, MACHINISTS, &c. VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER in any of the FOLLOWING FORMS, of any size, or to working drawings for all MECHANICAL PURPOSES:—WASHERS for Steam and Gas Joints. FIRE ENGINE AND FACTORY ROSE VALVES for Marine and other Steam-Engines. WATERPROOF CART, VAN, and WAGON COVERS. MACHINE AND MILL-BANDS, for Driving all kinds of Machinery. RAILWAY BUFFER SPRINGS. BALL VALVES. PUMP PACKING (Rings or Rope). SECTION HOSE. WHEEL TYRES (Noiseless).

N.B. A large stock of the above always on hand, and any modification made to order. Please address all communications to the Manufactory, JAMES LYNNE HAYCOCK, VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER WORKS, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

CROWLWIM LEAD MINING COMPANY, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

In 2000 shares. Deposit, 30s. per share. On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

REPORT.

Llanidloes, Dec. 27, 1858.—I have carefully surveyed Crowlwm sett, and the following is my report:—You will observe, by the plan which accompanies my report, that the sett is extensive, and I have delineated the known lodes and cross-courses which traverse the same. The lodes are parallel, and about 120 fms. south of the Bryntall lode, and are all embedded in gritstone, congealed to lead ore; in fact, almost the entire sett is of that stratum, being surrounded by high hills of clay-slate, all of which dip into this ground, and form junctions with the gritstone at a shallow depth. The Bryntall cross-course, on both sides of which excellent bunches of ore have been extracted in the western part of the mine, bisect these lodes about 60 fms. west of the eastern boundary, and I am convinced that the lodes in this sett will be found very productive contiguous to this cross-course, and in other places as well. An open cutting has been made on one of the lodes some feet in length, which is denoted on the plan. From this some excellent ore has been raised, and is now nearly 1 ton of solid ore lying on the spot. There is also a good branch of solid ore to be seen in the vein. Independent of this, I have broken some good specimens of ore from the back of the vein in other places. I feel satisfied that my anticipations of deposits of ore being found in the gritstone will be realised, for this reason—wherever I have seen a patch of gritstone in Bryntall there has not been a yard of the lode unproductive, or in any other places in this locality where the lodes are embedded in this rock. A shaft could be sunk on the open cutting I have alluded to, and the cross-course seen in a very short time, on both sides of which I fully believe good courses of ore will be met with. For the present, I would suggest that the operations should be confined to sinking a shaft on the lode near the cross-course, and driving a level west from the river on the course of the lode, which will be about 25 fms. deep when it gets under the open cutting above referred to. To work these two places the cost would probably not exceed £30 to £40 per month. Water is available at all seasons of the year for the purpose of raising, crushing, and dressing the ores, &c. In conclusion, it is my firm belief that it will prove a very valuable mining property, and I congratulate you on having obtained possession of it.

H. B. Rye, Esq.

P.S. The tenant says he has many times turned up large stones of solid ore, and in cutting a foundation for a building he found a great many fine stones of solid ore on the Widd vein, shown in the plan.—J. R.

Applications for the remaining shares to be addressed to Mr. H. B. Rye, 77, Old Broad-street, E.C., or to Mr. NICHOLSON, purser and secretary, 57, Old Broad-street, E.C. London; where a plan of the sett can be seen, and every information given.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS.

THE CUMBERLAND BLACKLEAD MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 4000 shares of £5 each. Deposit, 10s. per share.

The directors and officers of the company are nominated, with power to add to their number.

This company has been formed and registered for working the celebrated wad, or blacklead, and other minerals contained in the property. The graphite, or blacklead, technically called wad, is esteemed and known as the purest and most valuable ever discovered, and hence, during the period of its limited operations, the proprietors have been accustomed to open the mine for a few weeks in a year, during which period they realised the enormous sum of £238,625 9s., upon an outlay of £207,942 18s. 10d.

The proprietors having amassed such a fortune from the returns of blacklead, and being advanced in years, the mine was closed for the last seven years. Since the decease of the principle proprietor, it has been granted to the present promoters upon favourable terms. A vein of copper and rich silver-lead have been discovered in the company's grant, which will add considerably to the value of the mine.

The mine is worked by adit levels driven into the mountain, no machinery being required. The lead, or wad, being found in a pure state, requires only to be cleansed from the outer surface, and has been sold at £3500 to £4500 per ton; the second class being used in the formation of crucibles for chemical purposes, machinery, &c., and, as expressed in an Act of Parliament, passed in the reign of George III., especially for the security of this particular mine (Borrowdale "Wad" fund, by experience, to be necessary in the casting of bomb-shells, shot, and cannon balls).

Inspection of the mine is invited, and parties can satisfy themselves as to the proper state and condition of the mine, and the prospect of advantage to be received from it. Several of the directors and promoters have lately visited the mine, and from personal inspection are satisfied that Captain Dixon's opinion and views are based upon a good foundation. Their interview with the pencil manufacturers at Keswick was also very satisfactory.

Application for the shares to be made to the directors, or Messrs. FULLER and Co., 51, Threadneedle-street, London, accompanied by the deposit of 10s. per share, and in no case will the holders of shares be liable beyond the amount of their respective holdings. It is anticipated that no call beyond the deposit will ever be required.

ROLAND MINING COMPANY, DERBYSHIRE.

1000 shares, at £1 each.

Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share. Paid on application.

Applications for shares to be made to Mr. E. B. PALMER, Stock Exchange, Cheapside, from whom all further information may be obtained.

SOUTH TRESAVERN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £10,000, in 5000 shares of £2 each.

10s. per share is to be paid on allotment, 10s. per share in three months afterwards, and the remainder as may be determined on by the directors under the Articles of Association.

The Board of Directors to be chosen by the shareholders at the first general meeting after the formation of the company, until which time the powers of directors are vested in the managing director.

The company has power to proceed so soon as 3500 shares are subscribed for. MANAGING DIRECTOR—R. H. PIKE, Esq., Camborne, Cornwall. SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hancock and Sharp, Tokenhouse-yard, London. BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

ENGINEERS—Messrs. Hocking and Leam, Redruth, Cornwall.

SECRETARY—Mr. Joseph Hodge. BROKER—Mr. John Robert Pike, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. REGISTERED OFFICE,—1, ALDERMAN'S WALK, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company has been formed to purchase and work a highly desirable mineral property, situated in the parish of Perranarabha, Cornwall, on lease for 21 years, from John F. Basset, Esq., at the royalty or dues of 1-15th. It comprises that piece of land which runs from Ponsnooth Bridge towards Perran Wharf. The grant is very extensive, being 440 fms. in length, by 500 fms. in width. The stratification is precisely similar to that of the best mines in the Redruth and Illogan districts, being on the north-eastern side of the granite range, which dips or inclines northerly, and forms a junction with the kyllas or clay-slate in the south-western part of the property, which is a most important feature, as at this junction most of the largest and best mines in the surrounding districts have become extremely productive.

South Tresavern lies parallel with the United and Consolidated Mines, in the parish of Gwennap, which it immediately joins, and is traversed by the same elvan courses and the whole of the cross-courses of the United Mines; whilst the lodes or veins in South Tresavern run parallel with those in the United, a property which, on a small outlay, has returned upwards of £500,000 in dividends, and are directly south of and parallel to the celebrated Tresavern Mine, which, on an outlay of £32 10s. per share, returned £4668 15s. per share, or a total return, upon an expenditure of £3072, of £448,128 in dividends. Some of the lodes traversing the ground are visible at the surface, and have been worked on at shallow depths by the ancients for 200 fms. in length. These mines have been inspected by the agents of the best practical miners of the district, whose reports are appended to the printed prospectus, which, with plans of the mines, may be had on application at the office of the company.

Applications for shares to be addressed, in the form below, to the Managing Director, Camborne, Cornwall; the broker, Mr. J. R. PIKE, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.; or to the Secretary, at the office of the company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Managing Director of the South Tresavern Mining Company (Limited), 1, Alderman's-walk, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

Please to allot me shares of £2 each in the above company, which shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, I agree to take, and to pay thereon the deposit of 10s. per share on allotment, a further call of 10s. per share three months after the date of allotment of shares in the company, and the remainder at such times and in such manner as is directed by the Articles of Association.

Date 1859.

Name

Address

THE LITTLE DOWN AND EBBER ROCKS MINERAL AND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, in shares of £1 each.

Deposit per share, 2s. 6d. on application, and 2s. 6d. within one month from allotment.

CHAIRMAN—JOHN GREGORY, Esq. (of the firm of Messrs. White and Co., Bankers), Haymarket.

JOHN WILLIAM WREY, Esq., 21, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, and Wells, Somerset. JOHN HAMILTON CLEMENT, Esq., C.E., F.C.S., 3, Gloucester-terrace, Kensington. CHARLES PAUL BERKELEY, Esq., 6, Lansdown-place, Brunswick-square. EDWARD N. FOLEY, Esq., 3, Clifton-terrace, Malda-hill.

BANKERS.

London—Messrs. Spooner, Attwoods, and Co., Gracechurch-street, E.C.

Bristol—Messrs. Miles, Miles, Savile, and Co. (the Bristol Bank).

Wells—Messrs. Stuckey and Co.

SOLICITOR.

Henry Charles Elliott, Esq., 69, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

ADDITIONS—To be elected by the shareholders annually.

BROKERS.

London—Messrs. Brunton and Son, Bartholomew-lane, Bank of England, E.C.

Bristol—Benjamin Spey Stocker, Esq., 3, Albion Chambers (Broker to the Bristol Bank).

SECRETARY, pro tem.—Mr. Edward Doyle.

REGISTERED OFFICE,—74, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

This company will have the exclusive right to a fresh estate of 325 acres, of the estimated value of £40,000. The situation on the Mendips Hills, between Wells, Somerset, and Bristol, commands every market. Ores of manganese, silver-lead, hematite, &c., of the richest quality, with variegated and fossil marbles of great beauty, exist in large deposits over a wide extent of the property.

The shallow depths of the minerals below the surface, and the broken nature of the ground, render adits for draining, and the expensive machinery of ordinary mining, quite unnecessary.

The ores have been already satisfactorily introduced in the Welsh and other markets, and from the scale upon which the explorations have been made, the prospect of highly remunerative returns is certain and immediate. The farm lands are let to substantial tenants, and the first outlay upon the mine will be productive.

The minerals may be seen at the Royal Geological Museum, Jermyn-street, London; the Royal Institutions at Liverpool and Bristol; and the company's offices.

Details will be found in the reports and surveys contained in the prospectus, which, with the form of applications for shares, may be obtained from the solicitor, brokers, and at the office of the company, where every information will be communicated.

London, Jan. 1, 1859.

Board of Admiralty, Somerset House.

CONTRACT FOR COALS FOR TRINCOMALEE.—THE COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that, on Tuesday, the 15th February next, at Two o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and delivering into stores at Her Majesty's Naval Yard at Trincomalee—THREE THOUSAND TONS OF SOUTH WALES COALS.

Fit for the service of Her Majesty's steam vessels. The conditions of the contract and a form of the tender may be seen at the said office. No tender will be received after Two o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words, "Tender for coals for Trincomalee," and must be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £1500 for the due performance of the contract.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset-place, Jan. 28, 1859.

Board of Admiralty, Somerset House.

CONTRACTS FOR MATERIALS FOR SEAMEN'S CLOTHING.—THE COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that, on Thursday, the 10th February next, at Half-past One o'clock, they will be ready to TREAT with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and DELIVERING into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford, the undermentioned articles, viz.:

WHITE BROWN LINES THREAD 1,400 lbs.
WHITE DUTCH LINES TAPE (1/4 in.) 15,000 pieces of 18 yards each.
WHITE DUTCH LINES TAPE (narrow) 45,000 pieces of 8 1/2 yards each.
SEWING COTTON (fine) 250 lbs.
WHITE METAL BUTTONS (4-hole) 6,000 gross.
HORN BUTTONS 1,700 gross.
BLUE-WORSTED TAPE (indigo dyed) 6,000 pieces of 20 yards each.

One-half of each to be delivered in two months, and the remainder in two months afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Their lordships reserve to themselves the power, when the tenders are opened, of contracting either for the whole or such part thereof only as they may deem fit, or for a greater quantity, or of not contracting for any.

No tender will be received unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose, and which may be obtained on application at the said office, and at the Victualling Yards at Gosport and Plymouth.

Samples of the articles may be seen at the said offices between the hours of Ten and Two only, and also at the Victualling Yards at Gosport and Plymouth.

No tender will be received after Half-past One o'clock on the day of treaty, and it will not be required that the party tendering, or an agent on his behalf, should attend at the office on the day of contract, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to him and his proposed sureties in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for," and must also be delivered at Somerset House.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling, Somerset House, Jan. 25, 1859.

East India House.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

IN COUNCIL, THE FINANCE, HOME, AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they will be ready, on or before Tuesday, the 15th instant, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY and DELIVER into the stores at the conditions of the said contract, which may be had on application at the secretariat office, where the proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said 15th day of February inst., after which hour no tender will be received.

February 1, 1859. J. COSMO MEYER, Sec.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.—THE DIRECTORS ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS FOR ONE THOUSAND TONS OF IRON RAILS of the weight of 82 lbs. to the yard; and for TWO THOUSAND TONS of the weight of 66 lbs. to the yard.

Specifications and forms of contract may be obtained on application to Mr. John Bourne, engineer, Central Station, Newcastle.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the secretary, and marked "Tender for Iron Rails," must be sent in not later than Thursday, the 17th inst.

The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

York, February 1, 1859. J. CLEGHORN, Sec.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.—THE DIRECTORS ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS FOR TWO THOUSAND TONS OF IRON RAILS of the weight of 82 lbs. per yard. All rails supplied under the contract will require to be guaranteed for seven years. Tenders will be received for the whole or a portion of the quantity required.

Forms of contract, with the particulars of the nature of the guarantee, may be obtained on application to the secretary, at York.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the secretary, and marked "Tender for Guaranteed Rails," to be delivered not later than Thursday, the 17th inst.

The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

York, February 1, 1859. J. CLEGHORN, Sec.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY

GIVEN, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Madras Railway Company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of February inst., at One o'clock precisely, in conformity with the terms of the company's Deed of Settlement.

And notice is hereby further given, that at such meeting a resolution will be proposed for the conversion into stock of all the shares in the original and first and second extension capital, in respect whereof the whole money subscribed shall have been paid up.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from the 11th to the 18th inst., both days inclusive. Books of transfer are not received at the offices of the company while the books are closed.

By order of the Board. JAMES WALKER, Managing Director. 33, New Broad-street, London, E.C., February 3, 1859.

WEST HARTLEPOOL HARBOUR AND RAILWAY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company will be HELD on FRIDAY, the 25th day of February, 1859, at the company's office at West Hartlepool, at Twelve o'clock noon. The books of the company, kept for the register of transfers, will be closed from the 11th to the 23rd day of February, 1859, both days inclusive.

West Hartlepool, Jan. 24, 1859. RALPH WARD JACKSON, Chairman. ABM. BASNETT, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a DIVIDEND OF ONE POUND PER SHARE, free of income-tax, will be PAID to the holders of certificates in this company, at the offices of the association, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on and after THURSDAY, the 24th February next, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock.

The proprietors must leave their certificates for examination three clear days before the day of payment.

WALTER SHAIFF, Directors of the Company. GEO. WHITMORE, 69, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, January 25, 1859.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY

GIVEN, that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE (being the twenty-third) has this day been declared on the shares in this company, payable forthwith.

N.B.—Certificates must be left at the office of the company, 61, Moorgate-street, London, ten clear days, in order to be examined and marked.—Dated Feb. 3, 1859.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—NOTICE IS

HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the adventure in the above mine will be HELD at their office, 54, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Monday, the 7th day of February inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, to receive a report from the committee of management on the subject of the Deed of Arrangement of the 19th February, 1855, as to the shares in the Sithney Wheal Buller Mine, referred to in the report read at, and the resolutions passed at, the special general meeting of the adventure held on the 16th day of June, 1858; and to consider, and, if approved, adopt and authorise certain terms of arrangement proposed, as between Capt. Crease, R.N., the present representative of the parties claiming under the said Deed of Arrangement, on the one part, and the adventurers on the other part, for the purpose of terminating all disputes, and to release all his claims under the Deed, and cancel and put an end to the covenants and conditions contained in such Deed on the part of the parties thereto purporting to represent the adventurers in these mines.

G. NOAKER, Managing Director. Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., Jan. 29, 1859.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of February inst., at One o'clock precisely, in conformity with the terms of the company's Deed of Settlement.

And notice is hereby further given, that the transfer books of the company will be closed from the 7th to the 21st day of February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. JOHN H. KOCH, Sec. 187, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, February 4, 1859.

THE DEVON NEW COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), DISTRICT OF ASHBURTON, DEVONSHIRE.

Incorporated November 9, 1858. 20,000 shares of £2 each, with power of increase of capital.

Shares issuable, February, 1859:—Not exceeding 2500, at £2 per share, to be paid up, without further liability.

To the number of 10,000, on payment of 10s. per share, viz.:—5s. per share on application, and 5s. on allotment. No further call within this year, and no further calls to be made without the sanction of the shareholders at general meetings.

The company are now ready to receive, and invite, subscriptions for the shares, of which the issue to approved parties who may be willing promptly to take an interest in this enterprise will, until further notice by advertisement in the Times, be made at par.

An application letter for shares, with instructions as to the payment of deposit at the bankers of the company, will be forwarded to parties applying by letter.

For further information, inspection of the plans, sections, the former and recent reports of the mining engineers or agents, or other documents relating to the mines, application (either personally or by letter) may be made to the Secretary, at the registered offices of the company, No. 16, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

IMPORTANT TO MINING AGENTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.—NORWAY MINING TIMBER.

MESSRS. SKARDON AND SONS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, 9th February, 1859, at Twelve o'clock at noon, in Stonehouse Pool, Plymouth, near the Admiral's Hard, the entire cargo of about THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LOADS of prime NORWAY MINING TIMBER, lately landed, ex *Abella*, from Porsgrund, which will be offered in lots suitable to purchasers. For catalogues and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers; or to Messrs. COLLIER, BROTHERS, 53, Southside-street, Plymouth.—Dated January 31, 1859.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MILL PROPERTY AND MACHINERY.

MESSRS. FARGUS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on the premises, on Friday, the 11th February, 1859, at noon precisely, all the valuable FREEHOLD SWINFORD COPPER MINE PROPERTY, situated on the River Avon, seven miles from Bristol, near the Keynasham station of the Great Western Railway. Also, the whole of the modern and costly MACHINERY, PLANT, and UTENSILS. Catalogues describing this important property, with details of machinery, may be had free by post, on application to Messrs. J. FREEMAN and Co., Small-street, Bristol; and the whole may be viewed at once, on application to Mr. J. SMITH, on the premises. The mill is large, with very great water-power, and in perfect repair. There is direct communication by canal with London, Bath, Bristol, Gloucester, &c.

VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 16th of February inst., at PEMBROKE MINE, in the parish of St. Austell, Cornwall, the following excellent MACHINERY and MATERIALS, consisting of:—A 70 in. cylinder DIRECT ACTING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with three boilers about 36 tons. A 22 in. cylinder WHIM ENGINE, 5 ft. stroke, with capstan attached, and one boiler about 7 tons. A crusher complete.

16 9 ft. 20 in. pumps. 1 1 ft. matching. 1 5 ft. ditto. 1 1 1/2 ft. 10 in. plunger pole, with stuffing box and gland complete. 3 9 ft. 10 in. ditto. 1 1 1/2 ft. 10 in. ditto. 1 8 ft. 18 in. ditto. 1 1 1/2 ft. 10 in. ditto. 1 12 ft. 19 in. plunger pole, with stuffing box and gland complete. 37 9 ft. 17 in. pumps. 1 6 ft. 10 in. ditto. 19 9 ft. 16 in. ditto. 1 11 ft. 10 in. working. 1 12 ft. 16 1/2 in. plunger pole, with stuffing box and gland complete. 3 12 ft. 16 in. ditto. 1 5 1/2 ft. 9 in. ditto. 3 18 in. H. places. 1 9 ft. 9 in. ditto. 3 18 in. doorpieces and doors. 1 1 ft. 9 in. matching. 1 6 ft. ditto. 25 fms. 14 in. main rods. 1 6 ft. 18 in. windbore. 18 fms. 13 in. ditto. 2 6 ft. 16 in. ditto. 13 fms. 12 in. ditto. 1 6 ft. 16 in. doorpiece and door. 60 fms. 8 in. ditto. 1 5 ft. 16 in. matching. 90 fms. 7 in. ditto. 19 9 ft. 15 in. pumps. 17 fms. 6 in. ditto. 2 12 ft. 14 in. workings. 100 fms. 7 1/2 by 6 in. flat rods, with pulleys and stands complete. 1 9 ft. 14 in. windbore. 40 fms. 1 1/2 in. bucket rods complete. 1 2 ft. 14 in. matching. 290 fms. iron stave ladders. 24 9 ft. 11 in. pumps. 120 fms. air pipes. 1 6 ft. ditto. 160 fms. 7 in. capstan chain. 17 9 ft. 10 in. ditto. 40 fms. 15-16 in. ditto. 1 6 ft. ditto. 600 fms. 3/4 in. whim chain. 1 4 ft. ditto.

2 excellent balance-bots complete, 4 clatters, 10 arms capstan with oak axle, 2 shears complete; 70 pairs of faggoted and other strapping pulleys, from 3 1/2 to 8 in. wide, and from 8 to 24 ft. long; staples and glands, bolts and nuts, flange pins, pump rings, basket prongs, yokes, sundry pieces of chain, whim chain pulleys, several lots of timber, and sundry other things.

The mine being within half a mile of the port of Par, where every convenience for shipping can be obtained, and also close to the turnpike road from St. Austell to St. Bazez, these materials are most conveniently situated for removal. They will be found of superior quality and nearly equal to new, and may be viewed on application to the agents at the mine, from whom, or Mr. E. KING, 27, Austinfriars, London, further particulars may be obtained.

The lots being very numerous, the sale will commence at Ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely. Refreshments will be provided.—Dated Pembroke Mine, Feb. 1, 1859.

PENCORSE CONSOLS COPPER, ZINC, AND LEAD MINING COMPANY, SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF ST. ENODER, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.—IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE PENCORSE MINING COMPANY TO SELL, BY PRIVATE TENDER, THE WHOLE OF THE SETT, OR SETTS, IN THEIR OCCUPATION AT PENCORSE, WITH ALL THE SUBSTANTIAL STEAM ENGINE OF 50 in. cylinder, MACHINERY ENTIRE, and perfectly adapted to all the operations of this rising mine.

The company forbear saying anything beyond the fact of this mine being situated in a highly mineralised country, and in the immediate vicinity of the celebrated lead mine, East Wheal Rowe, and is sunk already to 55 fms. This mine has sold many thousand tons of jack and lead, and is now showing itself in a very satisfactory manner. Letters to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN of the company, under cover, to Mr. J. B. HEWLES, secretary, 10, Park-row, Leeds.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a GRANT of about SEVENTY ACRES

of MINERAL GROUND for mining purposes, in the untired clay-slate district of Denbighshire, possessing strong evidence of superficial ancient productiveness, with the most desirable features of recommendation, as ascertained by practical and scientific miners.—Apply to "A. B." Post-office, Holywell.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN STREET.

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MINERALOGY.—Forty Lectures on Mineralogy, by WASHINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A., F.R.S., to be delivered on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at Three P.M., commencing 14th February. Fee for the course, £2.
GEOLOGY.—Thirty Lectures on Geology, by Prof. RAMSAY, F.R.S., to be delivered on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, at Two P.M., commencing on the 14th February. Fee, £1 10s.

NATURAL HISTORY.—Fifty Lectures on Natural History, by Prof. HUXLEY, F.R.S., to be delivered on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at Ten A.M., commencing 16th February. Fee, £2.
APPLIED MECHANICS.—Thirty-six Lectures on Applied Mechanics, by Professor WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S., to be delivered on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at Twelve o'clock, commencing 16th February. Fee, 30s. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Prof. J. MORRIS, F.G.S., will COMMENCE his COURSE on the above subjects on TUESDAY, February 1, at a quarter past Four, P.M. The lectures will be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at the same hour. During the course field excursions will be given. Payment, including college fee, £2 2s.
THOMAS L. DONALDSON, M.J.B.A., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Letters, CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

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JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER. Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

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MOST EXCELLENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, in thorough repair, cylinder 14½ in., stroke 22 in., copper fire box, nearly new, brass tubes, wheels 5 ft., by Sharp and Co., Manchester.—Apply to WHEATLEY KIRK, engineering agent, valuer, and auctioneer, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

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The above, in addition to being the only line with steamers out of Liverpool, is composed of the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS IN THE WORLD.

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POCAHONTAS. 1139. 3000. WOODSON. 15th February.

BRITISH TRIDENT. 1555. 3500. O'NEILL. 5th March.

GREAT BRITAIN. OCEAN CHIEF.

ROYAL CHARTER. INDIAN QUEEN.

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The above celebrated steam and sailing clipper ships, forming the only lines honoured by a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, and so well known for their rapid passages, punctuality in sailing, and splendid accommodation, unsurpassed by any ships in the world, will continue to sail regularly between Liverpool and Melbourne, thus affording to passengers and shippers the most unrivalled advantages. The commanders are men of experience, and noted for their kindness and attention to passengers.

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doing away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED to EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Great George-street, Westminster, and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—MR. CAMPIN, having advocated

Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Design Registry, 156, Strand.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPRE, BECK, and

SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

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STEAM PUMPS, by JOHN CAMERON, SINGLE and DOUBLE ACTING, from 2½ to 12 inches, kept in stock. They are extensively used in the manufacturing districts for feeding boilers and raising water.—Works, Egerton-street, Hulme, Manchester.

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Also, a powerful CRUSHING MACHINE, having rolls, 30 in. diameter and 13 in. wide, with very strong frames. Tavistock is four miles from a shipping port.

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Ordinary size, 16 in. long, 30s. each; extra ditto, 20 in. long, 35s. each; large ditto, 22 in. long, 40s. each; extra large ditto, 24 in. long, 45s. each; 1s. each extra for sockets. Delivered at Chesterfield station. Terms, net cash quarterly.

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SCREW JACKS, SHIP JACKS.

SLIDE AND CENTRE LATHES, PLANING, SHAPING, BORING, DRILLING, SCREWING, WHEEL CUTTING, AND OTHER MACHINES.

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With this PATENT MACHINE the ordinary surface clay requires no preparation whatever, whilst that of a rocky nature has merely to be passed through rollers in the usual way, and thence, WITHOUT ANY TEMPERING, INTO THE MACHINE, FROM WHICH THE BRICKS ARE REMOVED DIRECT TO THE KILN IN A STATE READY FOR BURNING.

THE MACHINE is now making upwards of THIRTY BRICKS PER MINUTE at the works of Messrs. KIRK and PARRY, Government contractors, Fort Elson, near Gosport; and also at the Patent Solid Brick Works of T. WELLS INGRAM, Oldbury, near Birmingham.

Application for orders to see the machine in operation to be made to Messrs. OATES and INGRAM, Bradford-street, Birmingham. Samples of clay may be sent and passed through the machine, and the bricks burnt, or a sample brick will be sent to any party wishing to see one.

THEODOLITES, LEVELS, CIRCUMFERENTERS, MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, SCALES, RULES, TAPES, T SQUARES, &c.—JOHN ARCHBUTT, 20, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LAMBETH, near Astley's Theatre, respectfully calls attention to his stock of the above articles, manufactured by superior workmen. The prices will be found considerably lower than ever charged for articles of similar quality. An illustrated price list forwarded free on application: 8 in. dumpy level, complete, six guineas; 10 in. ditto, eight guineas; 14 in. ditto, ten guineas; with compass, one guinea each extra; best 5 in. theodolite, divided on silver, eighteen guineas.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL WAS AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN-HALLICK, near TRURO, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON and Co. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MAN

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom.	Pr.	Bus.	Don.	Last Coll.
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	2 11 10.	9	8 8 1/2			19 8 0. 0 2 6-Dec. 1858
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 12 6.	4				0 0 7 1/2. 0 7 1/2-May. 1858
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 8.	7 1/2	7 1/2			10 8 8. 0 3 0-Dec. 1858
240	Boscon (tin), St. Just	20 10 0.	60				23 0 0. 0 1 0-Nov. 1858
300	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 8 0.	205				430 15 0. 2 10 0-Dec. 1858
1800	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0.	70	47 1/2	7 1/2		345 10 0. 2 0 0-Dec. 1858
300	Carn Cown Buryne (lead), Cardiganshire	35 0 0.	37				9 0 0. 0 0 0-Mar. 1858
12000	Copper Mines of England	25 0 0.	25				7 1/2 per cent. Half-yearly
350000	ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0.	25	23 25			2 0 0. 0 5 0-Jan. 1859
1055	Cradock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0.	20	23 30			0 10 0. 0 10 0-Nov. 1858
867	Cwm Erwin (lead), Cardiganshire	7 10 0.	14				145 0 0. 0 5 0-Jan. 1859
128	Cwmystwlla (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0.	200				0 10 0. 0 2 6-Feb. 1859
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 6 5.	12				446 0 0. 7 0 0-Jan. 1859
1024	Devon Gt. Cons. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0.	475	460 470 x d.			402 10 0. 3 0 0-Dec. 1858
358	Dolauhin (copper, tin), Camborne	128 17 6.	300				54 0 0. 3 0 0-Dec. 1858
300	East Dargu (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0.	110				317 10 0. 2 0 0-May. 1858
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 3 0.	175				3 15 0. 0 2 6-April. 1858
5700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	4 14 0.	8				15 13 4. 1 0 0-Aug. 1858
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0.	38				59 8 3. 1 0 0-Dec. 1858
2500	Foxdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)	25 0 0.	42				18 10 0. 1 10 0-Jan. 1859
486	Grainger and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	54 15 0.	125	85 90			3 7 0. 0 10 0-Dec. 1858
6000	Great South Toxas [S.E.] Redruth	0 14 6.	13	12 13			4 7 0. 0 12 6-June. 1858
1024	Haroldston (lead), near Liskeard	8 10 0.	9 1/2				1076 0 0. 5 0 0-Nov. 1858
160	Levant (copper), St. Ives	2 10 0.	105				317 10 0. 2 0 0-May. 1858
400	Librairie (lead), Cardiganshire	18 15 0.	100				1 13 0. 0 6 0-Mar. 1859
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 15 0.	1 1/2				35 12 6. 2 10 0-Nov. 1858
1000	Minera Mining Co., Ltd. (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0.	115				14 3 2. 0 10 0-Jan. 1859
30000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0.	12 1/2				55 0 0. 1 0 0-July. 1858
470	Newtown Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0.	35				14 12 0. 0 5 0-Aug. 1858
6000	N. Wh. Bassett (cop., tin), Illogan [S.E.]	1 2 6.	7 1/2				32 15 0. 0 10 0-Oct. 1858
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6.	17	16 17			294 10 0. 25 0 0-Nov. 1858
250	Phuonix (copper, tin), Llanvannor	100 0 0.	420	410 420			1 7 0. 0 0 0-Sept. 1858
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preference)	10 0 0.	42				79 4 6. 3 0 0-Nov. 1858
560	Providence (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	20 13 2.	70	71 73			9 16 0. 0 3 0-July. 1858
2500	Rhoswyl and Racheidon (lead)	11 5 0.	22				0 1 10 0. 1 0 0-Aug. 1858
15000	Ruadon Colliery Company, Limited	0 5 0.	420	420 425			856 0 0. 10 0 0-Jan. 1859
256	South Canard (cop.), St. Cleer	2 10 0.	420				2 0 0. 2 0 0-Nov. 1858
256	South Garris (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0.	77 1/2				81 10 0. 2 0 0-Jan. 1859
512	South Toxas (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	15 15 0.	230				315 5 0. 5 0 0-Jan. 1859
475	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	3 0 0.	65	70			920 0 0. 2 10 0-Nov. 1858
6000	Tinacort (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0.	36	65 70			898 0 0. 3 0 0-Jan. 1859
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40 0 0.	140	120 130			64 5 0. 1 0 0-Feb. 1859
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	23 7 0.	130				4 0 0. 1 0 0-Dec. 1858
6000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0.	22 1/2				15 3 0. 0 9 0-Nov. 1858
512	West Canard (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	10 0 0.	70	63 67 1/2			145 2 6. 1 10 0-Jan. 1859
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0.	7 1/2				0 2 6. 0 2 6-Mar. 1858
400	West Whetson (cop.), Camborne	38 10 0.	335	325 330			146 0 0. 7 0 0-Dec. 1858
240	Wheel Bal (tin), St. Just	15 0 0.	18				3 0 0. 0 10 0-Nov. 1858
512	Wheel Bassett (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	15 0 0.	230	235 236			513 10 0. 6 0 0-Feb. 1859
256	Wheel Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0.	135	125 130			898 0 0. 3 0 0-Jan. 1859
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0.	90				2385 10 0. 10 0 0-Feb. 1858
448	Wh. Margaret (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	19 15 0.	70	73 75			93 10 0. 3 10 0-Nov. 1858
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0.	49	48 49			40 17 6. 3 5 0-Dec. 1858
80	Wh. Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0.	300				225 13 0. 5 0 0-Aug. 1858
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (sil.-id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	4 10 0.	36	32 1/2 33 1/2			36 10 0. 1 0 0-Jan. 1859
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5 0 0.	42				31 15 0. 1 10 0-Jan. 1859

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1624	Ballewidden (tin), St. Just	11 5 0.	5				12 5 0. 0 5 0-Jan. 1859
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire	3 0 0.	3 1/2				3 0 0. 3 0 0-April. 1858
100	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	5 0 0.	11	10 11			13 0 0. 0 5 0-July. 1858
380	Buadnick Consols (tin), Ferran	2 6 5.	15				0 10 0. 0 10 0-Mar. 1857
6000	Brich (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3 0 0.	13				0 2 6. 0 2 6-Aug. 1858
4000	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 0 0.	15				0 2 6. 0 2 6-June. 1857
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 15 0.	4 1/2				0 15 0. 0 3 0-June. 1858
2000	Collicombe (copper), Lamerton	5 0 0.	13				3 5 0. 0 8 0-Dec. 1857
256	Condurow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0.	90	80			85 0 0. 2 0 0-June. 1857
256	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0.	150				122 0 0. 10 0 0-June. 1857
672	Ding Dong (tin), Guilford	35 0 0.	10	13 14			16 7 6. 1 10 0-Mar. 1857
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2			0 13 0. 0 2 0-Sept. 1857
2048	East Bassett (copper), Gwennap	2 17 0.	3 1/2				0 7 6. 0 2 6-Jan. 1859
1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin, copper), St. Ives	3 17 0.	3 1/2				0 7 6. 0 2 6-Jan. 1859
4340	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0.	2 1/2				41 4 0. 0 6 0-Feb. 1857
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., id.)	4 0 0.	2 1/2				1 0 8. 0 3 3-June. 1858
2000	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	12 6 0.	6 1/2				22 0 0. 0 5 0-Sept. 1858
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	14 5 0.	6 1/2	6 1/2			0 7 6. 0 7 6-Dec. 1857
26666	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	8 17 6.	108	88 108			0 5 0. 0 5 0-Oct. 1858
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0.	110				221 10 0. 7 10 0-Feb. 1857
6000	Hingston Down Cons. (cop.), Calstock	3 16 0.	3	2 1/2 3			2 16 0. 0 2 6-Nov. 1858
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	10 0 0.	100				4 2 6. 0 5 0-Jan. 1857
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0.	1000				1480 0 0. 10 0 0-Dec. 1858
8000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6 11 2.	2 1/2				0 10 0. 0 10 0-Dec. 1858
8000	Marley Valley (copper), Cardon	4 10 6.	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2			0 5 6. 0 3 0-Sept. 1858
5000	Merlin (lead), Flint	3 4 6.	1 1/2				1 11 0. 0 2 6-June. 1858
5000	Nantes & Penrhyn, Ltd. (2 1/2% sha.)	2 5 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2			0 1 6. 0 1 6-April. 1858
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	40 18 0.	5				324 0 0. 2 0 0-Dec. 1858
700	North Roseker (copper), Camborne	13 0 0.	21 1/2	22 1/2 25			750 0 0. 4 0 0-Sept. 1857
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwennap	15 0 0.	22 1/2				32 10 0. 1 10 0-June. 1857
12000	Sordridge (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	19 0 0.	25 1/2				0 10 0. 0 2 6-July. 1857
128	South Crinins (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0.	25 1/2				60 0 0. 20 0 0-June. 1857
794	Spearne Con. (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3 18 0.	3				8 6 0. 0 2 6-Dec. 1857
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	23 7 0.	15				4 5 0. 0 10 0-June. 1858
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	6 8 4.	2 1/2				0 17 6. 0 7 6-April. 1858
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	2 5 0.	168	258 268			0 3 6. 0 1 0-Feb. 1858
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-id.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0.	298	268 288			4 13 6. 0 2 6-Feb. 1858
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0.	15				1 16 0. 1 0 0-Feb. 1858
120	Trevelyan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 10 0.	15				405 13 6. 2 10 0-April. 1851
4000	Trevelyan (sil.-id.), Menheniot, Cornwall	2 10 0.	11				1 13 0. 0 3 0-April. 1857
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95 0 0.	11				0 5 0. 0 5 0-Feb. 1858
20000	Val of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 13 6.	5 1/2	12 1/2 13 1/2			0 5 0. 0 1 0-July. 1857
512	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	15 0 0.	6 1/2				22 0 0. 0 2 0-July. 1857
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	2 19 1.	6 1/2				23 1 0. 0 10 0-April. 1857
6140	Wheel Arthur (copper), Calstock	3 10 0.	5 1/2				1 6 0. 0 0 0-Oct. 1858
1024	Wheel Charlotte, Penrynshire	5 3 4.	20	17 20			1 10 0. 0 10 0-Sept. 1858
250	Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwennap	3 31 0.					42 0 0. 3 0 0-Oct. 1857
4096	Wheel Edwards (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	5 15 0.	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2			0 5 0. 0 5 0-Mar. 1858
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kest	4 10 0.	20				8 10 0. 1 10 0-Oct. 1857
5000	Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0.	20				6 0 0. 1 0 0-Sept. 1857
1024	Wheel Linty (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2.	9 1/2	11 11 1/2			6 0 0. 1 0 0-Sept. 1857
430	Wheel Mary (tin), Wendron	33 0 0.	7				31 0 0. 1 0 0-Sept. 1858
100	Wheel Mervin (tin), Lelant	36 3 0.	230				248 5 10. 6 0 0-Mar. 1858
240	Wheel Reeth (tin), Ury Lelant	39 10 0.	25				40 10 0. 3 0 0-Aug. 1852
138	Wheel Seeth (tin, copper), Camborne	107 0 0.	130				288 10 0. 2 0 0-Oct. 1857
1024	Wheel Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwennap	12 2 6.	2 1/2				10 2 6. 0 2 6-Jan. 1858
4096	Wheel Wrey (lead), St. Ives	1 14 0.	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2			2 12 6. 0 2 6-Dec. 1857

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0.	140				210 0 0. 5 0 0-Dec. 1858
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0.	40	38 40 x d.			88 12 0. 1 0 0-Jan. 1859
10000	Copiapino Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16 0 0.	12	10 12			5 18 0. 0 10 0-Mar. 1858
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0.	1 1/2				0 10 0. 0 2 6-Sept. 1858
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0.	20	20 1/2 21 1/2			13 10 0. 0 17 6-July. 1858
15000	Llanidloes (id.), Poma Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	1 0 0.	7 1/2				8 0 6. 0 5 0-Jan. 1859
10000	Llanidloes (id.), Poma Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	1 15 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2			8 9 0. 2 6 0-Jan. 1858
103815	Marquis and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0.	7 1/2				0 8 0. 0 1 0-Jan. 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0.	7 1/2				0 10 0. 0 1 0-Jan. 1859

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten & Gmunden (id.), Norway	16 10 0.	3				4 5 0. 0 15 0-Nov. 1858
15000	East India Gold, Calcutta [S.E.]	10 0 0.	10				7 1/2 per cent. Yearly
10000	Pontalban (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0.	5 1/2	4 1/2 5 1/2			1 0 0. 0 0 0-June. 1858
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	16 15 0.	1 1/2				33 0 0. 1 5 0-July. 1858
11000	St. John del Rey [S.E.]	15 0 0.	12	10 12			35 7 6. 1 0 0-June. 1857
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	5 0 0.	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2			1 16 6. 0 4 0-Feb. 1858

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom.	Pr.	Bns. done.	Last Call.
20000	Acadian Charcoal Iron, Nova Scotia [L.]	8 10 0.	6			Nov. 1858
20000	Australasian (copper) [S.E.]	7 7 6.	5			
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0.	0			
10000	Brazilian Imperial [S.E.]	27 5 0.	2			
10000	Brazilian Land and Mining [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0.	2		13 2 1/2	..Fully paid.
6000	Central American (silver), Alotepaque [L.]	7 0 0.	2 1/2			..April, 1857
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 12 6.	3			..Oct. 1858
53040	Colome Mining Company (lead), Rhenish Prussia	1 4 0.	0			..June, 1856
10000	Copago Smelting [L.] Chili	10 0 0.	13			
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0.	3		3/4 3/4	..Fully paid.
10000	Elliptic and Randow, Jamaica	0 17 0.	1 1/2			
20000	English and Canadian Mining Company Limited, Quebec	3 15 0.	0			
25000	Fortins Road, Spain [S.E.]	2 10 0.	1 1/2		1 1 1/2	..July, 1856
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, New Zealand	2 10 0.	1 1/2			
4000	Hope Silver-lead and Copper Mining Camp, [L.] Jamaica	25 0 0.	1			..Fully paid.
2500	Kintzareth Mining Association, Germ.	4 0 0.	1			
60000	Mount Carbon (coal), Virginia	1 0 0.	3/4			
60000	New Granada (gold) [S.E.]	1 0 0.	3/4		3/4 3/4	
10000	New Grand Ducy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	0 15 0.	3			..Nov. 1853
50000	Newfoundland Mining Association [L.]	0 2 0.	3/4			
60000	New Rhine Copper of South Australia, Limited [S.E.]	0 10 0.	1 1/2		1 1 1/2	..Oct. 1858
160000	Nouveau Monde (copper)	1 0 0.	3/4			
50000	Quartz Reduction [L.]	1 0 0.	3/4			
4000	Rosie and Canada (lead)	5 0 0.	3/4			..Nov. 1854
2500	Strathbryn (copper) [L.]	1 0 0.	3/4			
25000	The South Europe Mining Company [L.]	2 0 0.	0			
3000	Turk's Head (copper), Newfoundland [L.]	0 10 0.	5			
25000	Victor Emmanuel Val d'Aosta, Piedmont [L.]	1 0 0.	1 1/2		1 1 1/2	..Fully paid.
20000	Wellington Copper Mine Company, West Canada, Limited.	1 0 0.	1			
1000	Western Africa Malachite	95 0 0.	100			..Aug. 1854
25425	Whale Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0.	18 1/2			
25000	Wildberg (silver-lead, copper), Prussia	2 0 0.	3/4			
100000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0 15 0.	6 3/4		7 6 1/2 8 1/2	..June, 1853